

# מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד

(יגאל)

יגאל סלמה - בלומ'ם / והצ'י כ"א

כשר'ם

יגאל 105.1

מס' תיק מקורי

222



שט' תיק - יוגוסלביה - דוחות והערות

מזהה פיוז: חצ-3550/27

מזהה פריט: 0002skk

כתובת: 2-110-4-6-9

תאריך הדפסה: 20/02/2018

מחלקה

(יגאל)

LEGATION D'ISRAEL

בלגרד, א' בטבת תשכ"ו  
24 בדצמבר 1965

יוג. 105.1

1127

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הצירות, בלגרד

הנדון: ברכת שר ההגנה היוגוסלבי  
ליחידה בסיני

לרגל יום הצבא היוגוסלבי ב-22 בדצמבר  
פורסמה כאן ברכת שר ההגנה, איואן גושניאק,  
ליחידה היוגוסלבית בחצי האי סיני, לאמור:

"המשיכו במסורת של המשמרות הקודמות ותנו  
תרומתכם לשמירת השלום בחלק ההוא של העולם, המשיכו  
לפתח שיחוף פעולה מורה עם שאר חיילי אונ"ף, היו  
המליצים של חיזוק נוסף של ידידותנו הכנה עם  
עמי קע"ם וכוחותיה המזוינים".

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העתק: חקר



John E. Kasper, M.D., F.A.C.P.

[illegible]

TS14

REF. 1, 501

317 : 283000

СМЕРЬ : НЕУДАЧА, СЛЕТ

পরিচালনা: প্রমোদ চন্দ্র মল্লিক  
সংলাপ: প্রমোদ চন্দ্র মল্লিক

1. The name of the person or organization that is the subject of the report.

[illegible]

U. S. F. C. A.

1994年 10月

11. 1998年12月1日



ס פ ר

ט 15

חומר : 131200 דבז 65  
חומר : 131700

א ל : המסד ירושלים  
מח : ממשלת ישראל בירושלים

ס פ ר

ס פ ר

להלן תמצית מדו"ח Stefan Grajek על קונגרס מנהלות חמרי  
בקונגרס שנתיים אחרון השתתפו 250 צירי מ-24 ארצות, בתוכם 6 צירים  
מישראל. הישראלים השתתפו בעבודת הוועדה ועל במת הקונגרס הופיעו  
Grajek ו- Serman.

באותו Grajek, שדיבר בין השאר על מדינת ישראל ככל ביתח  
החדש של שתיים חליות, נחקל באהרה ובהשואות. התוכנית ההונגרית  
ציטטה את המאמר.

מינה ישראל בתערובת חבולים של הקונגרס עליו התגורר בגל ישראל,  
עשה רושם טוב, בתוספת על התעוררה מופיע גם בול ישראל לזכר  
השואה והמסד.

Grajek וחבריו נאמרו עם חברי מלחמה רבות וקשרו אתם קשרי  
ידידות.

לחברי המלחמה שביקרו בארגון הסרטיזנים ובן אצל Loyal לחנה  
הדמיות לראות את מיטמכי Toeroak  
לפני ביקורים אלה שוחחתי אתם על הנושא ולפני פת שכימרו לי אתר כר,  
הם לא התחמו לשום תגובה ממחיבת.

דו"ח מסורס של Grajek בדיה חיוצא מכאן ספרתיים.

ס פ ר

שם יוחס 20 מרוסס אנכל 2 ממכל מקוע חזאי הסברה קבה פער רש  
לב / רל





בלגרד, ט"ז בכסלו תשכ"ו  
10 בדצמבר 1965

1061

יוג. 352.1

אל : מזא"ר

מאח : הממונה הזמני

הנדון: פסל לזכר קרבנות הפאשיזם ב-Osijek

ב- 28 בנובמבר, במסגרת אירועי היום הלאומי היוגוסלבי, הוסר הלוט בעיר אוסייק - מרכזה של סלבוניה (מזרח יוגוסלביה) מפסל לזכר קרבנות הפאשיזם במלחמת העולם השנייה. הפסל הוא פרי יצירתו של א הפסל היהודי האנגלי הנודע Oscar Nemon (שפסל גם את צ'רציל בחייו), יליד אוסייק שהיגר משם לפני ארבעים שנה. הוא מראה רמות של אשה המחזיקה בידה ילד כששניהם מסתכלים איש לעיניו רצונו ויחד עם זה אל אל על.

לפי רעיונו של הפסל מבטא הפסל את האמונה בעתיד טוב יותר של האנושות ואת בשורת הדור שחלף לדור הבא.

הפסל מוקם באחד מככרות המרכזיים של העיר בלב האידור היהודי מלפנים. העיריה הטע סביבו גן ציבורי.

היוזמה להקמת הפסל באה מאיגוד הקהלות היהודיות ביוגוסלביה וקהלת אוסייק ומימושה נמשך שנים מספר. איגוד הקהלות נשא ברוב ההוצאות. הפסל חרס את הרעיון ואת עבודתו ללא חשלוס, כשי למקום מולדתו וזכור לעשרים ושלושה בני משפחתו שהושמדו בשואה.

הסרת הלוט נעשתה במסגרת רשמית חגיגית בנוכחות הפסל, ראשי השלטון המקומי, נציגי הקהלות היהודיות וקהל רב. הונחו זריטר כים, ביניהם של הממונה על צירות ישראל. גורו מסחי על ידי סלוגה צבאית נציגת המחוז הצבאי.

נאמו ראש העיר, נציגי איגוד הקהלות ושל קהלת אוסייק, שבנאומו נחן יריעה רחבה של סבל היהודים תחת משטר הנאצי.

אחרי הטקס החקיימה קבלת פנים וארוחת צהרים חגיגית שמארתה היה ראש העיר.

אין על הפסל עצמו ציון מיוחד ליהודים, כי המומנט היהודי הודגש על ידי נסיבות הנוכחות:



王少卿 王少卿

tāōī

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1528

1000

[illegible]

Uttarakhand - 2019

— 88 —

For a full and complete record of the various events and the  
participation of the various parties, please refer to the  
original report.

নামঃ এম এছাউদ আলী  
পিতাঃ মোহাম্মদ আলী

[illegible]

1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581.

[illegible]

အတိုင်း ပြုစုပေးရန်နှင့် နယ်လုံး ဖြန့်ချိပေးရန် အမိန့်ချမှတ်ခဲ့သည်။

ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਪਾਣੀ, ਹਵਾ, ਭੂ-ਮੱਧ, ਆਦਿ, ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

444





- נאום הנ"ל של נציג הקהלה
- הופעה המקהלה היהודית של בלגרד באוסייק בערב הסרח הלום והשתתפותה בטקס עצמו.
- הממונה על נציגות ישראל הוזמן למסס כנציג זר יחירי, על ידי ראש העיר, נוכחותו צוינה על ידי הנואמים בטקס ובארוחה ההגיגית וכן על ידי העתון המקומי.
- העתון היומי המקומי שדיווח בהרחבה על העניין, ציין שהמסל הוקם ביוזמה איגוד הקהלות וקהלת אוסייק (בעתונות המרכזית של בלגרד הופיע רק ציון קצר של המאורע).
- נציג קהלת אוסייק אמר לי שעל ידי מתן אותי אנושי ויוגוסלבי כללי למסל הושגה מיקטו המרכזי והמסגרת הרשמית המרשימה של חנוכחו.

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העתק: הסברה למזא"ר





- המבחן יתבצע בשפה העברית.
- המבחן יתבצע בשפה העברית או בשפה אנגלית, לפי בחירת המועמד.
- המבחן יתבצע בשפה העברית או בשפה אנגלית, לפי בחירת המועמד.
- המבחן יתבצע בשפה העברית או בשפה אנגלית, לפי בחירת המועמד.

המועמד יתבצע במבחן בשפה העברית או בשפה אנגלית, לפי בחירת המועמד.

המועמד יתבצע במבחן בשפה העברית או בשפה אנגלית, לפי בחירת המועמד.

המועמד יתבצע במבחן בשפה העברית או בשפה אנגלית, לפי בחירת המועמד.

המועמד יתבצע במבחן בשפה העברית או בשפה אנגלית, לפי בחירת המועמד.

27/12

תאריך

מחשבים  
מחשבים

~~מחשבים~~

אל :

מחשבים : לשכת השר

לרה"ק מרצה ש/ק

למנוח / קלע מרצה

במחשבים / מחשבים  
מחשבים / מחשבים

בברכה

מחשבים

מחשבים

מחשבים / מחשבים  
מחשבים / מחשבים

מחשבים

28/12

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881



23/12 האריך

לתיק ממי

מזכר

אל

מאת

הנדון

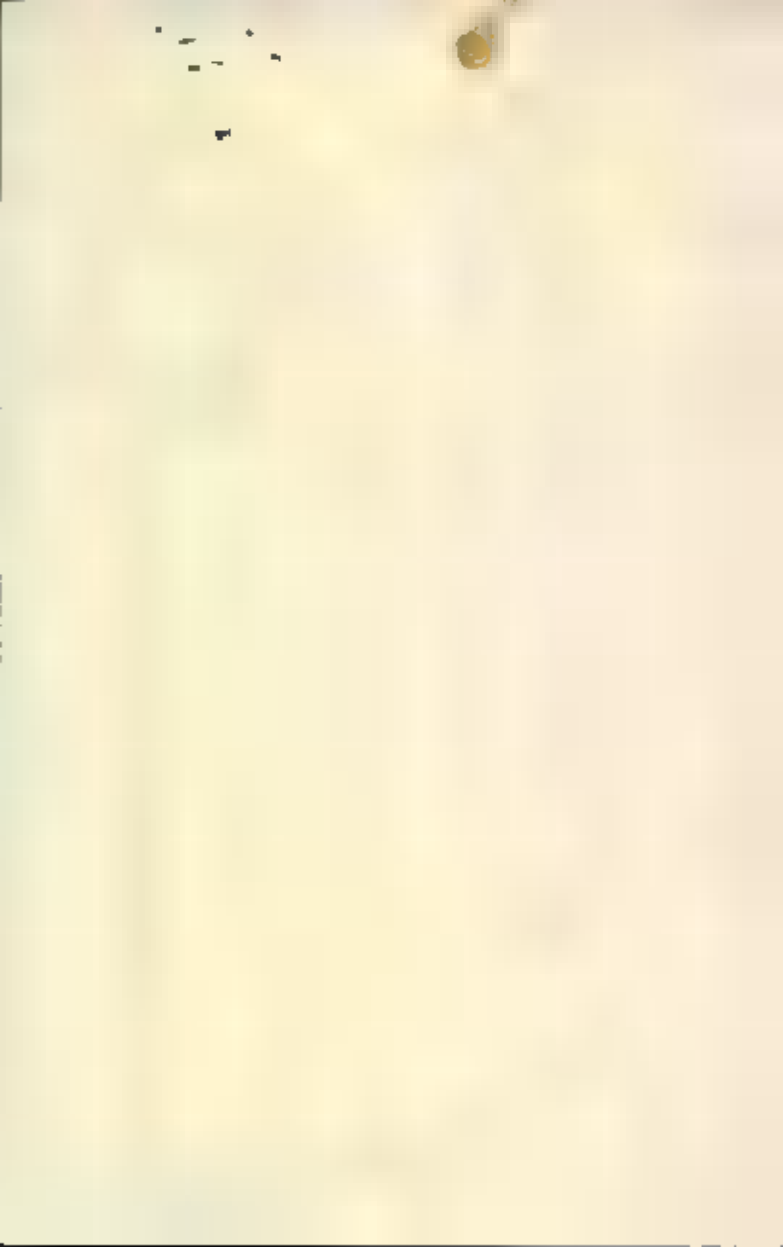
ל"ה השנה, בקטן.

מ. כרמל

המסמך

14

המסמך



תאריך 2/2/22

אל אברהם אביב

מאת: לשכת השר

הנה האגוד הא/א/כ  
זאת שלילן לפני למי'א  
זמן שהיה

כחול

בכר כה

למי'א

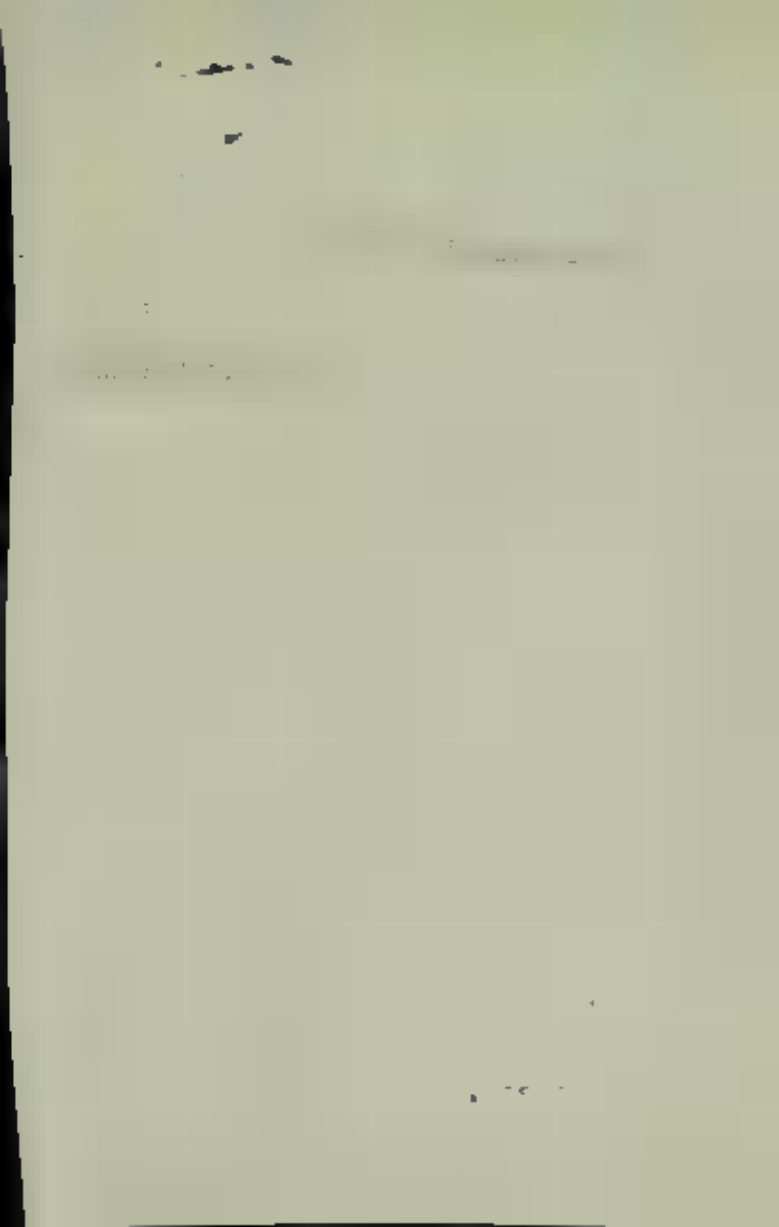
ש. דיבניץ

א/א/א/א

המחלקה  
אג

א/א/א/א





סודי - למען כלב

בלברד, סוד' בכסלו תשכ"ו  
10 בדצמבר 1965

1057

יוג. 111.1

אל : סנהל מדא"ר

טאה : א. שנון

הנדון: בורגיבה והפסל

הפסל ינוכח [ ] הלוח מפסלו באוסייק (ראח מכתבי הנדון  
מחיום) סיפר למזכירתו המקומית הגב' מירה דימיץ-פליישר כדלקמן:

לפני [ ] חודשים הוא הוזמן על-ידי נשיא סונים כדי לפסל  
אח ראשו. אחרי התייעצות [ ] גורמים ישראליים - ביניהם [ ] אבן -  
הוא קיבל [ ] החזמנה וגסע לחניטיה.

בסקום הסחבר לו שבורגיבה לא ידע על יחדוהו בעת החזמנה,  
אולם במסך 'העבודה המשותפת' הם התקרבו ופטרירה בורגיבה כינה אותו  
כ"ידיד טוב".

נמון חתרס שבורגיבה הוא שנמיסמי, אל [ ] כנה במאמצי  
למען הידברות ערכיה - ישראלית, וזאת מתוך גישה ריאלית למצב.

יחסו אל גאצר הוא שלילי ביותר. הוא כינה אותו [ ] ובלחי  
מוכשר שממיה אסון על העולם הערבי.

מסרתי [ ] העברים כמי שמעתי אותם מפי גב' דימיץ ואין לי  
יסוד למשוב [ ] בלחי מדויקים.

כ ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון







LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, סו"ב בסלו חשכ"ו  
9 בדצמבר 1965

106.1

1042

יוב. 1.330

אל : מזא"ר

מאח : הצירות, בלגרד

הנדון: ביולטין טועצת האקדמיות  
היוגוסלביות

המוסד הנ"ל שלח לנו את הביולטין המצ"כ.  
אנא העבירוהו למוסד ישראלי מעוניין.

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שמו

העתק: קשרי חרבות

לוטה

המחלקה  
לטיפול  
בבעיות  
המזרחיות  
המערביות



1000

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5

אתונה, יר' בחשון תשכ"ו  
8 בדצמבר 1965

ש.ס.ר

1521

אל סר ז. לוין, מנהל המחלקה הסדינית, הועד הפועל של ההסתדרות, ת"א  
טאט ברוך בלעד, אתונה

הודון: ועדת חקירה מטעם ה- I.L.O. כמצב האיגודים המקצועיים ביוון

בשעתו התעניינת בכוונת ה- I.L.O. לחקור את מצב האיגודים המקצועיים ביוון, לאחר מנייה כפולה הן ספקרים ואנשיו, שטענו שהממשלה (דהיינו ממשלת פאטאנדיאו ראז) מתעבדת בחוסר האמון האמיתי המקצועיים, והן ממשלת יוון ראז, שביקשה אף היא חקירה, כדי להוציא ■■■ חרוט מספרים סקרים ובתקווה להוקיע את מעשי פחיתותו.

הסמוע שמעתי מנמטה העבודה האמריקני, כי לפי בקשת ממשלת יוון הנוכחית החליט ה- I.L.O. לרחות את החקירה לזמן בלתי מוגבל. האמריקני סיפר שזה לא כבר נתמנה מנכ"ל חדש למשרד העבודה, מאנשי שלוסו של ראש הממשלה הנוכחי, מר סטפאנופולוס. אחד הדברים הראשונים שביקש לראות המנכ"ל החדש היה התיק שמכין משרדו לקראת החקירה. המברר שתיק כזה כלל לא קיים, ושלא נעשו כל הכנות מצד משרד העבודה על מנת להציג את ה- ■■■ של הממשלה בחקירה. לפיכך הוחלט לבקש דחיית החקירה.

הנמטה הוסיף וסיפר כי לפי התרשמותו הלך הרוח בהנהגה הזמנית של ה- GSEE (הסורבנת עתה ס-15 אנשי סקרים, 8 אנשי תיאודורו ו-8 אנשי הטרבז) הוא לקיים את הקונגרס שנקבע ל-27.2.66, כדי שיוכלו לבחור סוף סוף הנהגה קבועה, ולהשתחרר מהתלות בהתערבותו של בית המשפט. כסוכן שהתפתחויות ב- GSEE קשורות בהתפתחויות בזירה הפנימית כאן, כך שקשה לקבוע עתה אם אמנם יתכנס הקונגרס במועדו.

ב כ ר כ ה ,

ב. בלעד

העתקים ■ י ר

ש.ס.ר





# משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

ג.ר.ר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מס' 61

חומר : 081830 נר.ב.69

חודש : 091418

אל : המשרד ירושלים

מאת : ממשל רחל מאיר

11  
1501

מער, מזאר.

לפי מקור צרפתי מליצ'ן גאוז סיטו בטעם בריאות ירוי מר  
ויש מופרים סימיו מפורים.

מרוי.

מכלל מנכל ☐ מזאר רם

מחפצה

מג/ב

מברק נכנס - מסווג

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977



בלגרד, א' בחשון תשכ"ו  
27 באוקטובר 1965

יוג. 105.1

911

אל : מזא"ר

מאה : הממונה הזמני

הנרון: היחסים בין השלטון והכנסייה הקתולית

1. ב- 22 באוקטובר ביקר מיטו בכנסייה כח 600 שנה Župa במקום Tuhelj הסמוך למקום לידתו. לפי העדויות " הוא הראה התענינות מיוחדת בסנקס הלידות בו רשומים הוא ובני משפחתו ". כנראה שזהו מחוזה של רצון טוב כלפי הכנסייה הקתולית, במסגרת החליף שיפור היחסים שהוחל בו לפני כשנה וחצי עם מינויו של החשמן של זגרב Shepar לקרדינל, על ידי האפיפיור.

הנספח האזרחי של ארה"ב White אמר לי שממשלת יוגוסלביה מוכנה עקרונית לתת תמיכה כספית לסמינריונים לכמרים, בדומה לתמיכה הניתנת למוסדות אחרים להשכלה גבוהה.

בחורשים האחרונים נערכו הסכמים בין המוסד לכיסוח לאומי ולבין איגודי הכמרים ברפובליקות השונות (הקתוליים, האורתודוקסיים והסולמניים) בדבר הבטחת זכויות פנסיה לכמרים.

2. בהקשר זה מענינת "איגרת רועים" של הכמורה הקתולית ביוגוסלביה שפורסמה בבטאון הכנסייה בזגרב ב- 5.9. האיגרת מוקדשת לנושא החינוך הדתי. מודגש להורים חדתיים שזו חובתם כלפי הכנסייה וזכותם בהתאם לחוקי המדינה לחנך הילדים ברוח האמונה הדתית. הדרכים הם: חינוך בבית בגיל הרך ושליחת הילד כשהוא מגיע לגיל בית-ספר לבומר להמשכת חינוך זה.

במסמך נאמר: "לרוע המזל אנו יודעים שגם היום, למרות הוראות החוק והערובות החוקתיות - ישנם נסיונות להגביל ולמנוע חינוך דתי בדרכים שונות. אנו מצהירים שנסיונות אלה מהווים הפרת זכויותיכם כהורים. אם קורים דברים כאלה, בואו אלינו וסיפרו לנו על כל מקרה אינדיבידואלי ואנחנו, בהתאם לחובת הרועים שלנו, נגן על זכויותיכם הקדושות, היות ולזכויות אלה נחנח ערובה בחוקים הפוזיטיביים של מדינתנו".

לדעתי הקפע הנ"ל רומז ברורות על כך שקיים הסדר מעשי בין השלטונות לבין הכנסייה להבטחת חופש הדת.

The

1994, 1995

צ"ח : יד

출판 : 정경문화사

ကုမ္ပဏီ: ကုမ္ပဏီ ဦး၊ ကုမ္ပဏီ၊ ကုမ္ပဏီ၊ ကုမ္ပဏီ

[illegible]

ՀԱՐՈՐԵԱՆ ԲԱՅՐԱՆԵՐՆԵՐ ՆԱԽԵՐ ԲԱՅՐԱՆԵՐ ԵՄ ԲԱՐՈՐ ԴՅՈՒՆ ԿԱՐՈՐ  
ԴՅՈՐ ԽԵՂԵՐ ԲԱՐՈՐԵԱՆ ԵՐԱՐԵՐԵՐԻՆ ԲԱՐՈՐԱՆ (ԽՈՐԴԵՐԵՐ, ԽԱՐՈՐԵՐԵՐԵՐ  
ԽԱՐՈՐԵՐԵՐ) ԵՐԱՆ ԲԱՅՐԱՆ ԴՅՈՐԱՆ ԿԱՐՈՐ ԴՅՈՐԱՆ:

[illegible][illegible][illegible]





3. לאחרונה קרה מקרה שכאילו סותר את מגמת "דו-הקיום" בין השלטון לבכנסיה. להלן הפרטים לפי העתונות: בית המשפט ב-Vukovar (קרואטיה) דן ב-14 באוקטובר את הכומר הקתולי Marusić Matija ל-18 חודשי מאסר על שימוש לרעה של טבס דתי למטרות אנטי-לאומיות (בניגוד לסעיף 311 של החוק הפלילי).

17 עדים העידו שבטבס הלוי הנאשם החזיק את השיטה החוקתית של יוגוסלביה הסוציאליסטית. הוא אמר שכל אלה שלא נטבלו ולא מאמינים באלהים הם בוגדים בעמם ומולדתם ושההצלה היחידה מפני מלחמה גרעינית היא בחזרה לבכנסיה ולאלהים. עד כאן העתונות.

לדעתי אין כאן סתירה, אלא שקיום המשפט וקד יומר פירסום העניין, באו להזהיר את הכנסיה ואח האוכלוסיה מפני הריגות מכללי הדו-קיום אתה.

4. יוחנן אף שנאמו של ראש קהילת בלגרד בבית הכנסת בראש השנה (מכתבי 837 מ-1.10) הוא "החד היהודי" למגמה הכללית של שיפור היחסים עם הדת.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

א. שנון

העתק: חקר



8. האגודה תהיה אחראית על כלל חובותיה ופיקדונותיה, וכל חובתה תהיה חובה של כלל חברים, וכל פיקדונה תהיה פיקדון של כלל חברים. (החלטה 1957)  
 האגודה תהיה אחראית על כלל חובותיה ופיקדונותיה, וכל חובתה תהיה חובה של כלל חברים, וכל פיקדונה תהיה פיקדון של כלל חברים. (החלטה 1957)

האגודה תהיה אחראית על כלל חובותיה ופיקדונותיה, וכל חובתה תהיה חובה של כלל חברים, וכל פיקדונה תהיה פיקדון של כלל חברים. (החלטה 1957)

האגודה תהיה אחראית על כלל חובותיה ופיקדונותיה, וכל חובתה תהיה חובה של כלל חברים, וכל פיקדונה תהיה פיקדון של כלל חברים. (החלטה 1957)

9. האגודה תהיה אחראית על כלל חובותיה ופיקדונותיה, וכל חובתה תהיה חובה של כלל חברים, וכל פיקדונה תהיה פיקדון של כלל חברים. (החלטה 1957)

א. ב. ג. ד. ה.

החלטה: 1957

א. ב. ג. ד. ה.



בלגרד, כ"ח בחשירי תשכ"א  
19 באוקטובר 1960

3854

יוג. 101.1

אל : מוא"ר

מאת : צירוף ישראל, בלגרד

10.1.61

הנדון: נאום מיטו עם שובו מהעצרת.

לקראת שובו של הנשיא מיטו מהעצרת ב- 12/10/60 נערכה  
בבלגרד קבלת פנים "המונייה ונלהבת" אשר הסתיימה בנאומו של  
מיטו בפני כמה עשרות אלפים כאזינים (לפי התורפה הרשמית  
הוא נאם בפני 300,000 איש אולם יש בכך מסוים תנוסה כי אף  
מבחינה סבניה לא ניתן לרכז באורו מקום מספר כזה של אנשים  
השוה למחצית חושבי העיר).

מסומו של הנשיא נחת בשדה התעופה הצבאי שליר העיירה  
MIRAZAR מ. המרוחקת כ-20 ק"מ סבלגרד, שם נערכה קבלת פנים  
רשכיה בהשתתפות אנשי צמרה העליון, פקירי מסעלה וקציני צבא  
בכירים ונציגי הסול הריסלוסטי.

הדרך מסדה התעופה ועד ככר מרכס-אנגלס במרכז העיר הסחה  
מאנשי הסעסר הכחול (יחידה הסעסר האישית של הנשיא) המוני עם,  
פועלים וילדי בחי ספר ~~ה~~ חובאו במאורגן כדי לחלוק לנשיא  
כבוד ע"י נשיאה כרזות, קריאות הידר והשלכת פרחים. מכונית  
הנשיא עברה בתוך השדרה האנושית הזו כשסאחריו נמשכת שירה  
ארוכה של מכוניות הססחתפים בקבלת הפנים בשדה התעופה. לאחר  
קבלת הפנים הנלהבת הזו נראחה העיר כלאתר קרנבל. סכל מקום  
שליחורו של הנשיא לאו"ם נוצלה כהלכה מבחינה פנימית.

בנאום אשר נשא בצורחו הכללית אופי של דונה על שליחורו  
לעצרת האוסרה הסאותרות, סקר הנשיא מיטו אה מאפצי הסרינות  
חבלתי תלויות להפגה הסתיות; הגשה הצעה ההחלטה בדבר פגישת  
בין איזנהאואר והרושצ'ב; ו"ההככים" שננקטו להחשלתה. אה  
כסלון ההצעה הציג הנשיא מיטו כנצחון סוסרי, אשר סססעורו חוכר  
בעתיר כאשר יגבר כוחן של הסדינות שוחררה השלום כחוצאה סהצטרפות  
סדינות אטריקניות תרשות לאו"ם. בשאלה סירוק התסוס הסביר הנשיא  
מיטו אה חסיכחם בעסרה הסובייטית והגדירה כעסדה עצמאית ובלתי  
חלוית. לשאלה הסבוים לעחיד ההיחס הנשיא בזהירות בציינו שאין  
מקום לפסימיות וכן לא אופטימיות יתרה.

לומה חרגום לאנגלית סהנוסה הסלא של נאום מיטו.

ב ב ר כ ה  
י. נוא

1951

25 : 01/10/20

QAN : X'P'N 'YGM', LCLGT

Ի՞նչ է իմ օրը: Երբեք չեմ հարկադրվում ընթերցել:

[illegible][illegible]

From these findings, we can infer that

2 2 7 6 2

### PRESIDENT TITO'S SPEECH

Belgrade, October 12 (Tanjug) - At a big rally of citizens in the Mars-Skopski Square in Belgrade this afternoon, President Tito delivered the following speech:

"Comrades, Citizens,

"Permit me first of all to thank you warmly and cordially for this magnificent welcome which you accorded me today. This joyful welcome has its deep significance. It shows that our peoples are really deeply imbued with the aspirations for peace and that they fully approve our policy, the policy of an uncommitted country, the policy of peace.

The reasons why I personally want to America at the head of our delegation are for the most part known to you. The situation in the world has not been rosy, nor is it so today. The failure of the summit meeting in Paris, the failure experienced by the Ten-Nation Committee in Geneva, the events in Africa, and especially the events in the Congo, all this profoundly disturbed us and that is why we decided that this time I should go to the session of the United Nations General Assembly as the head of our delegation.

We knew that many other heads of states and governments would come there and we wanted to try to do everything possible in that highest forum, international forum, to improve the international situation, that is, to achieve the relaxation of tension.

As soon as I came to the United Nations and met there many friends of ours, I realized that my decision to attend this session was correct, as the situation was more than tense, and the atmosphere was full of electricity. In a word, as you could see later and as you are able to see today, the cold war atmosphere was prevalent. The cold war broke out again with its full force and became worse and worse. The fact that many heads of states and governments, most eminent representatives of various countries, had come there to attend the meetings, shows that the peoples of all countries are very concerned about their future. As one might expect, in the course of this General Assembly's session, passions broke out which might bring humanity to an unknown degree of danger, if there were no forces who represent the conscience of mankind, if there were no forces who also represent the bulk of mankind and who at this session raised their powerful voice against further aggravation and sought for the ways and means to improve the international situation.



Comrade President, our people, each Yugoslav, followed with considerable interest your efforts in New York in order that the best solutions be found in the present strained international situation in order that rapid steps be taken in the direction of settling all conflicting problems which stand in the way of peace and active and peaceful coexistence. Our people listened with greatest pleasure to your words, your constructive proposals on disarmament, your full aid and support which you gave on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are fighting for freedom and independence. Your words in this International Forum were a serious warning to the supporters of the cold war and to all those who by their adventurist plans are pushing the world towards disaster.

Comrade Tito, the foreign policy of socialist Yugoslavia, whose inspirer and leader you are, has brought to our peoples the reputation of the most consistent fighters for peace, equal relations among nations, respect of freedom and independence of each nation, it has brought us the reputation of the most decisive fighters for an active, peace-loving coexistence. Also this session of the United Nations has shown that Yugoslavia's independent foreign policy, her non-commitment policy has increased greatly the reputation of our country in the world. Thanks to her consistent and principled attitudes along the line of peace and progress of mankind, implemented by our leaders headed by Comrade Tito, Yugoslavia has become the greatest friend of all nations who are fighting against reactionary aggressive and war-mongering forces in the world.

The influence of the non-committed countries on world events is growing constantly. No serious problem in international relations can be solved today without their active participation. It would not be incorrect to say that Comrade Tito has greatly contributed that the voice of the non-committed countries must be obeyed.

Yugoslavia is not, as some say and wish secretly, isolated from the rest of the world and isolated in her efforts for a correct settlement of international problems. She has more and more friends every day because she is consistent in her struggle for peace and active, peace-loving coexistence, because she lends her full moral and political support to all progressive forces in the world.

This policy will create us only friends also in the future. Your friendship will be desired by all true supporters of peace, freedom and progress of mankind.

Allow me to say why I asked, while we were still on board the ship, that I should be among the first to speak at the Assembly. This was primarily because I wished to contribute in a way, with our attitudes, which I set forth later in my speech and in the talks, to making the atmosphere in the General Assembly take a more normal course. I wished that we should act in such a way as to show that the solution of these important international problems which torment the world should be approached in a quieter way, and that it would be very dangerous if the aggravation were to continue, if the spirit of the cold war were to be introduced into this highest international institution.

Unfortunately, what we thought would happen actually happened. Despite all our efforts and the efforts of our allies and friends, the uncommitted countries, that atmosphere nevertheless started to spread in the United Nations. So we immediately took steps on the spot for a very active consultation with the statesmen of the uncommitted countries, looking for ways and means to see that this development should not take an undesired direction,, but that this fifteenth session of the General Assembly should contribute to a relaxation in the world.

Sharp speeches delivered in the Assembly disturbed us greatly. In agreement with Prime Minister Nehru of India, President Nasser of UAR, President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Nkrumah of Ghana, we decided to draw up a document which would be acceptable to the General Assembly. The contents of this document were such that it was very difficult for anyone to be against them and not agree with them. The vast majority of the Assembly, and of the United Nations in general, welcomed this document as a constructive effort to lead to results no matter how small, that is, to relaxation of tension. We asked for a meeting between the President of USA and Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, that they might show, at least by the way, before the representatives of the whole world, their good will, to demonstrate that they take account of the ideas and opinions of other nations, of the vast majority of mankind, who are wanting peace, to show that they wish to sacrifice some of their prestige in the interests of peace, in the interests of mankind.

Although we hoped that such a resolution which was very short and clear, would not have opponents, unfortunately the worst happened - by various machinations in connection with procedure the passing of the resolution as we moved it, was prevented. You know that the Australian representative submitted his amendment and an entire new resolution in a quite different tenor. And when the Assembly turned down this amendment, another amendment was produced which by

various tricks was made to divide that majority which declared itself in favour of the resolution by 42 to 37. In this way we, the representatives of non-committed countries were placed in such a situation as to have to withdraw our solution rather than leave it incomplete, as otherwise it would have been deprived of that spirit with which we inspired it. Thus we nevertheless did our duty and the whole world now knows that at this Assembly, regardless of procedure and various machinations, the majority is in favour of relaxation and not for further aggravation and bringing of the cold war to the Assembly. The moral victory is not yet in evidence, but it will be seen in the further development of international relations.

At the 15th Assembly seventeen new members have been admitted, primarily African countries, which are all deeply imbued with the wish for peace, because they are poor and undeveloped, and they would like now, when they have achieved their independence, to rise, under as normal conditions as possible, from their undeveloped state and to contribute, along with all peace-loving peoples in the world, that mankind might be saved from a new catastrophe.

At the 15th Assembly a new phenomenon occurred which the big powers did not expect. A new force has come to full expression. True, it had latently existed even before, it was here, but they did not admit it, under-estimated it and spoke about it as an attempt to create the third bloc, etc. This new force, which has obtained expression, does not belong to blocs. It is deeply imbued with the wish for peace and truly represents not only the wishes of the peoples of their countries but also the wishes of the whole progressive and peace-loving mankind. This force has grown so much that the big powers have also started to take it into account. True, there were different attempts, particularly from the part of some western circles, for which I could not say that they are just peace-loving, to somehow disunite this force, to introduce in it an element of confusion and such like, - but this has failed. The non-committed forces, which, as you know well, include India, the U.A.R., Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Ghana and other countries, among which, I may say, are almost all the African and almost all the Asian countries, except China and some other countries, - constitute a magnificent number, a huge part of mankind. This force came to fruition and therein is the victory we accomplished. And the undeveloped countries, no matter how much they need material, technical and every other help - are not disposed to renounce their principles for the sake of this help.

They want peace, they do not want to be a voting machine but they want to preserve their individuality and freedom of their countries, so that they could act freely for the relaxation of tension in the world, and that they could express what they think. While there was once a continuous



fluctuation in the Organization of United Nations, today there is no such a thing. I think, and I am deeply convinced that in the hearts of these peoples there exist the same wish, as is the case with all other peace-loving nations, to express freely their thoughts and aspirations.

The new countries, who have now become members of the United Nations, represent the most undeveloped areas of Africa. They still are not able to come to their full expression, as they are linked with numerous ties to their metropolises etc., but these countries have already shown what way they will take. Their activity will strengthen even more the forces of peace, so that the great powers who today, generally speaking, still speak from the position of power - will have to take into account the voice of the whole mankind, and this is a powerful voice.

The United Nations is of essential importance just for these small and these under-developed countries of Africa and Asia. You are aware of the fact that there was a proposal submitted to the United Nations - though not during my stay there, as at that time it was not officially submitted - to reorganize the United Nations Organization. Of course, such a tendency to reorganize the United Nations, especially because of the developments in the Congo, was not accepted by the majority of members of the organization.

Why? Because these countries are afraid to lose, even temporarily, this only hope in the present tense international situation. They are afraid because, if this reorganization were undertaken, it would take more than one year to execute this procedure, to change the constitution of the United Nations. And what might happen during this time to these countries? Wouldn't there be attempts to bring the spirit of the cold war into these countries, which achieved their independence in various ways? And there, where the conditions are not settled yet, there would not only be cold war but due to various machinations, there would be armed conflicts and civil wars, with immense negative consequences for these peoples.

In our speeches we have, of course, given priority to the colonial questions - the question of the Congo, Algeria etc. We extended full support to the Congolese lawful government, requesting that those negative actions, which have only just found expression, be corrected, which is possible, because it is easier to correct than to start from the beginning. This attitude of ours there, met with a strong approval of all these countries and Yugoslavia affirmed herself again, because, as you may know, we did not wait for others to show us our way in the United Nations. We took the stand and said what we thought also on the Algerian and Congolese questions, as well as other matters, and did not hesitate to criticise openly some actions of certain circles of the United Nations Organization.

Therefore, to view things purely realistically and do not try to see only our own interests. For, sometimes we make sacrifices - and subordinate our own interests to the interests of mankind, the interests of peace. We have made it known clearly that we cannot agree now to such changes at short notice, as would land the United Nations in a chaotic situation although we admit and have said so to the statesmen with whom we had contacts, that we think something for the better should be changed organizationally in the United Nations but not to the detriment of its functioning. For, today there are already about 100 states, and tomorrow there will be over one hundred members in the United Nations and, of course, the present organization will not be suitable for the proper functioning, but it will be necessary to find new, better and more viable forms, which will be even more capable to ensure the proper functioning of that organization.

Although, as you have seen, we have not succeeded in a full measure to have our resolution adopted in effect, I think we can be satisfied and that what is happening today in the United Nations General Assembly should not discourage us. We have estimated our strength, the value of this peaceful strength and we must pledge ourselves even more actively and work indefatigably in the direction which we have already determined, in order to bring about a relaxation - for if the countries which stand outside blocs were to be only observed and if they failed to invest all their strength for the preservation of peace and realization of cooperation, this might result in a great tragedy for the whole of mankind.

Of course, further development of events in the United Nations is not so very encouraging.

But, you have read, you have had an opportunity to see that many more good speeches were made in the United Nations, speeches which expressed the profound concern and wish to bring about a relaxation in the world, and primarily in this highest forum.

You have seen that we resolutely expressed our opinion about everything we considered might have negative consequences, and everywhere boldly set out our attitude regardless of any opinions about it and regardless of how this might be reflected on bilateral or persons relations.

How do we view the future situation?

I think, we should not be too pessimistic, nor over-optimistic. For, what happened early at this Session, when a large number of states and peoples decided to resolutely rise against every attempt to solve international problems on the basis of bloc considerations and when it was seen that a voting machine would be less and less decisive here - all this clearly shows that these men will also have to ponder carefully and

(Continued on next page)



see about taking another course. What has happened so far will have its positive effect only later on.

The second and the main question, one of the greatest that oppress the whole of mankind, was the question of disarmament. We were the first to point out our attitude, to explain our views on that question. There could be no one to blame us, for instance, that, in this case, we follow the conceptions of the Soviet Union. Because this is our attitude, as well. We are also of the opinion that it would be ideal if it were possible to carry out general disarmament. But we treated these things realistically and asked that something at least should be done, that this question should begin to be solved by degrees so that the world might see that good will exists on both sides. I am not going to enter into all the motives by which the West is guided in rejecting the Soviet proposal, which we, understandable support, just as we support the attitude of the Soviet Union on the colonial problem, as this is our attitude as well. We cannot act differently nor pay attention to what one or other side would like, we cannot renounce our principles and attitude which we have always held. But this is not a new attitude, this is an attitude taken long ago.

And, of course, on the disarmament question in the United Nations we extended full support to the attitude of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, instead of giving priority to the colonial question or to the disarmament question, or vice versa, these two important questions were relegated to the background. It is clear that, when the situation in the General Assembly was aggravated, the regular process of their considerations was made more difficult. But for this no one can blame us, the non-committed forces, but those others.

I must say that this time in the United Nations I gained great experience. I was able to see there a great deal - and I did not spare efforts to do so - and to have talks with as many statesmen as possible belonging to the one, the other or the third side, to learn quite a lot and to see where are hidden those forces which represent the protagonists of the cold war. This time I saw this and it was very instructive for me.

I and all those who were there felt very disappointed, for instance, with the stand taken by the Canadian and Australian representatives, who poured oil on fire and, I must say, to a certain extent with the stand of the British representative, whom we expected to act towards relaxation of the very tense atmosphere in the United Nations. It was a disappointment for us, but it did not discourage us in our efforts to do everything possible to contribute at least something to this relaxation.

I am happy that I am satisfied this time, at this Assembly, in dealing with various statesmen, especially in talks with representatives of non-bloc countries, about the remarkable unity of views on the most important questions which trouble the world today. And this is not something that occurred all of a sudden. This has been expected by those friends of ours as a duty by their people. We shall endeavour in the future too, without sparing any efforts, to be in closest touch with these friends and not only from time to time, through the United Nations, but shall at every place and always endeavour to act as a force of peace and to do everything to see that those who will be the defenders of peace should get an opportunity to express themselves.

There were tendencies to represent Yugoslavia as increasingly ceasing to be interesting as a factor in international relations. This time again it turned out that this was not correct. Not because we might have achieved through some machinations or agitation that Yugoslav prestige be strengthened even more, but because we have set forth our attitudes of principle, because we have been consistent in our policy, no matter what consequences this might have for us later.

In the course of the 15th session Yugoslavia has won a great reputation, and credit for this goes only to you, to our peoples, who so persistently with such dignity have supported the attitudes shown by us who are responsible for the foreign policy. For, in the United Nations, we were also backed by the Yugoslav nineteen-million nation. For this reason we were able to give in full measure our vote to that part of mankind who are for peace and progress in the world.

When we speak about peaceful coexistence, then it may be said to have been confirmed by the fact that a vast majority of states, particularly those economically undeveloped, both small and big, have welcomed it as the only way to save mankind from a new catastrophe. What kind of coexistence can there be in the cold war, when there is a constant danger of a new catastrophe? This is not coexistence, this is cold war, and the policy of coexistence causes a man to sit at table, to come to an understanding and agree that they will not solve international problems from the position of power and to proclaim war as a means of settling international problems, unlawful in the world, and begin to settle the problems confronting us in a peaceful way.

It is clear to every one today that there can be no active and peaceful coexistence if we live in a small way side by side, but that it is necessary to cooperate actively on various questions, economic, cultural and

such like, to cross out the world "bloc division" from the international vocabulary and to keep strengthening the common viewpoint in the world that peace is above all and that everything else must be subordinated to it .

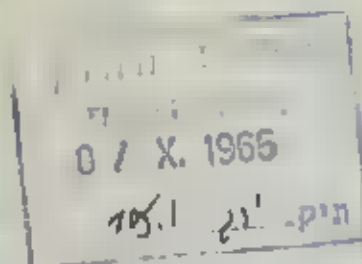
This is, comrades, what I wanted to tell you.  
Once again I am expressing my thanks for this brilliant welcome which you accorded to me.

(The end of the speech by President Tito was greeted by standing applause and chanting: Hero Tito, Tito-Party, We belong to Tito- Tito Belongs to us!).



בלגרד, ח' בחשרי תשכ"ו  
4 באוקטובר 1965

יוג. 105.4



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אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאה 1 הממונה הזמני

### הזרז: מחלתו של טיטו

1. בהמשך לביוולטין של רומאיו על מחלתו של הנשיא טיטו, (ראה מברקי 57 מ-29.9), מורסמה כאן ב-30 בספטמבר הודעה שהחום חלף אולם לפי הוראה רומאיו הנשיא זקוק "לטיפול קלימטי והשגחה רפואית". רשמית הוריעו על דחיית ביקורם של צ'נקוביץ ובומוולקה, שחוכנן להתחלת אוקטובר. כן סבורים בחוגים הדיפלומטיים כאן שביקורו של טיטו ברומניה, שעמד לחקיקים כחודש זה, יידחה אף הוא.

השגריר האוסטרי סיטר לי שביקורו המיועד של טיטו באוסטריה - שלפי הצעה האוסטרית צריך היה להתקיים בדצמבר השנה - נדחה לפי בקשת היוגוסלבים למברואר 1966. הדחייה נעשתה עוד לפני ההודעה על מחלת הנשיא, בנימוק שלפי עצה רומאיו ינוח טיטו במשך חודש דצמבר.

כל זה מצביע על כך שטיטו לא יהיה פעיל לפחות במשך החודשים הקרובים, מסיבות הנעוצות, כנראה, במצב בריאותו, אבל לא בהכרח קשורות ב"שפעת", עליה הודיעו.

לפני כחודש, בעת תחילת החווה על בנית האוניות עבורנו, אמר לי אחד ממנהלי המספנה כשריברגו על מחלתו של ד"ר ולדימיר בקריץ' - מזכיר המפלגה הקומוניסטית בקרואטיה, שגם טיטו חולה ויפגוש בקרוב. כשהבעתי ספק הוא ענה בהחלטיות: "חחכה ותיוכח". לא יחסתי אז חשיבות לדבריו, אולם לאור ההתפתחות האחרונה הם נראים כאור אחר.

2. מחלתו של טיטו הודיעו ערב כואו של נשיא הודו הנה. נשיא הפרלמנט היוגוסלבי אדוארד קרדל קיבל ■ דוקרישנן בשדה התעופה ושימש כמארחו בביקור זה. (דוקרישנן נסע אל טיטו לאי בריוניא לקראת סוף ביקורו ביוגוסלביה).

הסדר זה הוא בהתאם לפרוטוקול היוגוסלבי, לפיו נשיא הפרלמנט הוא האיש השני במעלה, כנשיא המדינה בארץ, לפני סגן הנשיא המדינה (רנקוביץ'). לעומת זאת ממלא סגן הנשיא ■ מקום הנשיא בעת העדרו. מהעיונות מסתבר שטיטו ממשיך לבצע פעולות שאינן כרוכות בתנועה אישית, כגון מינוי שגרירים ושיגור כרכות למדינות אחרות.



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3. מחלתו של סיסו נוחנת אקטואליות לשאלה מה יקרה אם יתעורר הצורך במילוי קבע של מקומו. בעיני נראית הסברה שקרדל עתיד, במקרה זה, לקבל את נשיאות המדינה, בעוד שהתפקיד של מזכיר כללי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית יעבור לידי רנקוביץ'.

שניהם נהנים מיוקרה גדולה כאן ומקובלים כידידיו ועוזריו הקרובים והחשובים ביותר של סיסו. אולם בבחינת נשיא חדש יצטרכו למנוע אנטיגוניזם סרבו-קרואטי וקרדל הסלובני הוא אישיות מתאימה מבחינה זאת (רנקוביץ' הוא סרבי).

ב ב ר כ ה ,

א. שנון  
/M/

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the human brain. It is shown that the brain is a complex organ, the structure of which is determined by the function it performs. The paper then proceeds to a detailed description of the various parts of the brain, and the functions of each part. It is shown that the brain is a highly organized system, and that the various parts of the brain are interconnected in a complex manner. The paper concludes by stating that the study of the structure of the human brain is a highly important and interesting field of research.

1712

*Athens, September 1965*

RECORD OF THE POLITICAL CRISIS 1965.

The political crisis which culminated in the resignation of the Papandreou government and led to the formation of a new Centre Union Government had an occasion and a cause.

The occasion was the disagreement between ex-Prime Minister Mr. George Papandreou and the King over the former's demand to take over the Ministry of Defence in person.

The cause was the intention of the former Prime Minister to push the situation to the point of a political crisis following the intensification of internal party objections to the antidemocratic administration of the Centre Union party and as a result of the accumulation of facts about the affair of the secret military ASPIDA organisation in which Mr. Andreas Papandreou was accused of being involved.

In order to divert the attention of public opinion from the above two matters, Mr. Papandreou decided to resort to rabble-rousing tactics and he tried to create the impression that he was struggling on an ideological level "for the normal functioning of the regime".

Opposition within the party made the late Prime Minister's position difficult towards the end of June when sworn testimony was given to the Permanent Athens Court Martial to the effect that Mr. A. Papandreou was involved in the ASPIDA.

To counter this, Mr. G. Papandreou turned against the then Minister of Defence Mr. Petros Garoufalias in an effort to drive him into resignation. Mr. Garoufalias thereupon accused Mr. Papandreou of wanting to undertake the Ministry of Defence himself in order to influence the course of the ASPIDA investigation. The campaign against Mr. Garoufalias



began with coinciding reports published in newspapers friendly to Mr. Papandreu to the effect that the Minister of Defence was opposing the "democratisation" of the army and hinting that Mr. Garoufalas was acting as an "agent of other powers" in his control of the Ministry.

20 June: Mr. Garoufalas sends a letter to the former Prime Minister obliging him to deny the reports against him. But the campaign continues nevertheless.

1st July: The former Prime Minister, through the head of his Political Bureau, asks Mr. Garoufalas to agree to take on a different Ministry. Mr. Garoufalas replies that he sees no reason why he should leave the Ministry of Defence.

5 July: After suitable preparation of the ground by newspapers friendly to him, Mr. Papandreu puts out a statement through "government circles" claiming that a question as to the "smooth functioning of the regime" exists.

7 July: A report by General Grivas is published in which the name of Mr. A. Papandreu is officially connected with the ASPIDA affair. The publication of this report constitutes an important landmark in the culmination of the crisis.

On the same day, Mr. A. Papandreu is called for examination by the Permanent Court Martial (It should be remembered in this connection that, since he enjoys parliamentary immunity, Mr. A. Papandreu cannot be charged).

On the same day also, the former Prime Minister advises the King, through his Chamberlain, of his view that they should meet as soon as possible to discuss the question of the army. He does not ask for an audience. Nor does he approach for this purpose the appropriate official of the King, the Director of the King's Political Bureau.

8 July: The former Prime Minister feeds reports into friendly newspapers attacking the Palace. It is stated that he asked for an audience with the king and received no reply from the Palace.

On the same day, the King sends a letter to the then Prime Minister (published on 15 July) in which he points out that the situation is not normal and gives rise to anxiety, following a series of acts by the Prime Minister. He advises Mr. Papandreu, for reasons of moral and political propriety, not to insist on taking over the Ministry of Defence.

9 July: Mr. Papandreu replies to the King's letter, repeating his views about the "normal functioning of the regime". An audience is arranged for 11 July in Corfu.

10 July: Mr. Papandreu goes to Corfu. On his arrival he receives a second letter from the King replying to his views about the regime.

11 July: The King and Mr. Papandreu meet in Corfu. After the meeting, Mr. Papandreu declares that "there is harmony of views on the question of the functioning of the regime". He adds: "the King's line has been and will remain unshakably within the framework of the Crown Democracy". By these statements Mr. Papandreu shelters the King, who is constitutionally not responsible, and restores a true view of the situation, at the same time replying to the press campaign.

12 July: There is a meeting of the Cabinet which agrees to a proposal by Mr. Papandreu to expel Mr. Garoufalas from the party because, by his attitude, he had "shaken the unity of the Centre Union". Mr. Papandreu says nothing about the existence of the King's letters. At the same time, he informs his closest collaborators that he has abandoned his demand to take over the Ministry of Defence in person and that he will propose Mr. Stephanopoulos or Admiral Toumbas for the post.

13 July: There is a meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the Centre Union at which Mr. Papandreu says that there are no "instruments of





others" in the government. But he recommends the expulsion of Mr. Garoufalias because, as he said, he conducted his own ministerial policy and not the government's policy. A decision is taken expelling Mr. Garoufalias, but without anyone being allowed to speak. Mr. Papandreu did not inform the Parliamentary Group either about the existence of the King's letters, nor did he give any opportunity for a discussion of the ASPIDA question.

The same day, Mr. Garoufalias publishes facts in support of the view (1) that Mr. Papandreu was seeking to influence the course of the ASPIDA investigation in order to cover up for his son; (2) that the Central Intelligence Service, under the personal control of Mr. Papandreu, was also attempting improperly to interfere with the ASPIDA investigation for the same reason; (3) that the Prime Minister was recommending changes in the army leadership on the basis of party criteria. Mr. Garoufalias described Mr. Papandreu as a "danger to the nation".

The same evening, Mr. Papandreu summoned the Director of the King's Political Bureau and repeated to him his demand to take over the Ministry of Defence in person, thus going back on his previous decision to propose Mr. Stephanopoulos or Admiral Toumbas. At the same time he proposed General Papanicopolopoulos as Under-Secretary for Defence. One hour later, however, Mr. Papandreu notified the Director of the King's Political Bureau that he withdrew the proposal for the appointment of General Papanicopolopoulos.

14 July: The Director of the King's Bureau goes to Corfu. He returns the same evening bearing a letter from the King repeating the request that the former Prime Minister should not insist on taking over the Ministry of Defence, for obvious reasons of moral and political propriety. A meeting between the King and the Prime Minister is fixed for 15 July at the Palace.

The same evening, the former Prime Minister cancels the meeting of the inner Cabinet which had been fixed for the next day. This was because he did not wish to inform his closest collaborators of the political impasse which had arisen. Following this, all the members of the inner Cabinet



visited the former Prime Minister at his home in Castri that same evening. They recommended that he avoid a breach with the King and declared their opposition to his decision to bring the government to the point of resignation by his insistence on taking over the Ministry of Defence. Mr. Papandreu refuses to discuss the matter, declaring that it was a personal issue. In a statement that evening he informed public opinion that the question of the Ministry of Defence is "not capable of compromise" and concerns "the honour of the Democracy". Mr. Papandreu does not tell his colleagues anything about the third letter from the King.

15 July: Mr. Papandreu is received by the King. He insists on his demand to take over the Ministry of Defence. The King reports his hesitations. In reply, Mr. Papandreu declares that, since there was disagreement between them, he resigned. ("I offered my resignation as a matter of course", as Mr. Papandreu told Charles Foley in an interview published in the Sunday Express, 25 July 1965). He added that he would submit his resignation in writing on the next day; and he proposed no solution for the political issue. The King accepted the resignation submitted verbally.

The Professor of Constitutional Law Mr. Sgouritsas, appointed by Mr. Papandreu as constitutional adviser to the King, replied to an invitation by the King to express his opinion by saying that the verbal resignation of Mr. Papandreu gave the King the right to exercise his constitutional duty.

After this, in the evening of 15 July, the Speaker of Parliament Mr. G. Athanasiades-Novas is summoned and asked to form a new government. There follows the swearing-in of the first batch of Ministers, and it is announced that the government will appear before Parliament within 15 days -- as the Constitution requires -- to seek a vote of confidence.

From the following day, Mr. Papandreu launches a rabble-rousing campaign with the willing assistance of the communists. He demands the resignation of the government and that it should not appear before Parliament.

This, as the government pointed out, was in order that Mr. Papandreu might avoid revelations about the artificially-created crisis. At the same time, although he has already lost the clear majority in Parliament, he proposes as a solution that he should once more be appointed Prime Minister, abandoning his demand to take over the Ministry of Defence. This latter question, which he had previously stated concerned the honour of the Democracy, he now regards as of secondary importance.

On 20 July, Mr. Papandreu loses his absolute majority in Parliament following the declaration by a number of MPs that they will vote in favour of the Novas government.

21 July: Reacting to this situation, elements of the Democratic Youth organisation and of the extreme left mount mob demonstrations in Athens in the name of Mr. Papandreu. During these mob demonstrations Sotiris Petroulas, member of the communist Lambrakis organisation, loses his life from severe lung oedema caused by the inspiration of tear gas. This was confirmed by post mortem examination.

On 22 July, Mr. Novas makes a statement. He says that the crisis has been caused by Mr. Papandreu's handling of the "ASPIDA" affair in which the ~~death~~ of his son Andreas Papandreu was involved. In view of this, adds Mr. Novas, Mr. Papandreu had no right to insist on taking over the Ministry of Defence. His resignation confirmed the suspicion that he wished to cause a commotion and divert the attention of public opinion from "ASPIDA". (The investigation into ASPIDA is still continuing).

26 July: It is revealed that Mrs. Margaret Papandreu, wife of Andreas Papandreu, had sent a letter dated 8 July to various American personalities. In this letter she had asked for their intervention to help keep her father-in-law's government in power. In the same letter Mrs. Papandreu revealed that she was aware of state secrets which were unknown to the close collaborators of Mr. Papandreu (the Royal letter), as well as of the existence of a plan to stir up public disturbances after the resignation of her husband's father.





Two days later, the Foreign Minister Mr. G. Melas announced that Mrs. Margaret Papandreou had sent a second letter dated 15 July to the wife of President Johnson of America, to the wife of the American Vice-President Mr. Humphrey, and to the American Secretary of State Mr. Rusk.

On 29 July, Mr. Papandreou, who asks to resume to premiership as a solution to the crisis, calls a meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the Centre Union, not in the party's room in Parliament, but at the Liberal Club outside of which members of the Centre Union youth organisation gathered and threatened arriving MPs that, unless they complied with "anything the leader" says, they would not emerge from the meeting room. In the atmosphere thus created, Mr. Papandreou obtains the approval by the 143 MPs present at the meeting of a protocol calling for the voting down of the Nevas government. Mr. Papandreou proposed no positive motion, out of fear that his proposal to resume the premiership himself would not be unanimously accepted.

30 July: In spite of almost daily organised demonstrations calling for "the fall of the government", the government of Mr. Nevas appears in Parliament, as required by the Constitution. Mr. Papandreou and his MPs do not appear in the Chamber. The National Radical Union demands the appearance of Mr. Papandreou, to give Parliament his version of the crisis in which he is the leading figure. Following the refusal of Mr. Papandreou to appear, the NRU leaves the Chamber and Parliament finds itself unable to continue the debate for lack of a quorum. Following this, Mr. Papandreou is obliged to change his position and, at the following meeting of Parliament on 2 August, he sends his MPs into the Chamber. He himself does not attend, and he declares that he will return to Parliament "only as Prime Minister". The government's policy statement is read. On the following day, the Minister of Coordination Mr. Mitsotakis analyses the record of the crisis and, by a series of facts, proves that Mr. Papandreou deliberately provoked the crisis.

On 4 August, the government is voted down. It obtained 131 out of the 298 votes cast. There were 167 votes against it, 145 from the Centre Union and 22 of the Union of the Democratic Left (EDA).

8 August: The King gives an exploratory mandate to Mr. Stephanopoulos. The latter asks for the approval of the Parliamentary Group of the Centre Union, meeting in the same conditions as ~~the~~ the previous occasion at the Liberal Club. By 113 votes to 26 the Parliamentary Group decided against the acceptance of the mandate, which Mr. Stephanopoulos then returned to the King.

On 10 August, Mr. Andreas Papandreu contacts the Centre Union MP Mr. T. Rendis and "warns him as a friend" that he has information from well-informed agents and his own informers to the effect that "his life is in danger". He warned Mr. Rendis that there would be an attempt on his life the following day. Mr. Rendis gave sworn testimony of the above to the Public Prosecutor.

On 12 August, under pressure from the publishers of three friendly newspapers to restore his relations with the King, Mr. Papandreu is received in audience by the King at his (Papandreu's) request. On emerging from the Palace, he issues a statement drawn up in advance of his meeting with the King, in which he makes an indirect threat that, if his views are not accepted, he will make an issue of the monarchical regime and form a popular front with the communists.

In spite of this, he had seemed more ready to compromise in his conversation with the King. He told the King that he would agree to the formation of a transitional government of "personalities" and the holding of elections in December.

The next day, in view of the reactions against his public statement, Mr. Papandreu goes back on this position.

On 14 August Messrs. Stephanopoulos and Tsirimokos become independent Centre MPs. They make a declaration to this effect to Parliament.

On 18 August, the King receives Messrs. Stephanopoulos and Tsirimokos, and gives the latter a mandate to form a government. The government is sworn in two days later.



On 20 August, the day the new government was sworn in, the communists organise mob rioting of a revolutionary character in Athens. Vehicles are destroyed and flaming road barricades are erected. The EDA party condemns the incidents next day, but Mr. Papandreou's newspapers "Pay tribute to the fighting spirit of the Athenian people".

But the effect of these revolutionary incidents on public opinion was most unfavourable. Following this, Mr. Papandreou and the communists change tactics and assign responsibility for the ugly episodes to "provocateurs".

On 24 August, the government of Mr. Tsirimokos appears before Parliament. Its programme is the restoration of normalcy and democracy, concern for the economic development of the country, and the tackling of the difficulties of the Cyprus question.

Meanwhile Mr. Papandreou -- who demands immediate elections to solve the crisis -- launches a whispering campaign. His MPs go about the provinces putting it about that "there has been an agreement between Papandreou and Karamanlis" and that "the National Radical Union will vote against the government".

On 27 August, the findings are published of the Military Court of Enquiry into the tapping of telephones belonging to political personalities (Mitsotakis and Garoufalias) and to the Chief of the Army General Staff, by the Central Intelligence Service. The findings recommend the cashiering of the two colonels, Papaterpos and Anagnostopoulos, found responsible for the telephone tapping operation (both deputy-directors of the Central Intelligence Service and in the confidence of Mr. Papandreou) and of two captains. Mr. Costopoulos tells Parliament that Mr. Papandreou was aware of the telephone tapping.

On 28 August, the Tsirimokos government is voted down in Parliament by 159 votes to 135, with six abstentions.



On 1st and 2 September, the Crown Council meets. It is attended by Messrs. Tsirimokos, Papandreou, Canellopoulos, Markezinis and seven former Prime Ministers. All, with the exception of Mr. Papandreou, counsel against the holding of immediate elections and in favour of the formation of a government from the existing Parliament. Only the former Premier (1922) Mr. S. Gonatas, 59 years old, proposes the solution of a transitional government, with elections to be held at a time to be decided later.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE  
PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT  
FOREIGN PRESS DIVISION

Athens, September 17, 1965

GOVERNMENT UNDER MR. STEPHANOS STEPHANOPOULOS

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|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister  | Stephanos Stephanopoulos    |
| 2. Vice President and ad interim Minister of Industry                        | Georgios Athanasiadis Novas |
| 3. Vice President and ad interim Minister of Foreign Affairs                 | Elias Tsirimokos            |
| 4. Minister of Coordination and ad Interim of Finance                        | Constantinos Mitsotakis     |
| 5. Minister of National Defence  | Stavros Costopoulos         |
| 6. Minister of Justice   | Dimitrios Papaspyrou        |
| 7. Minister of Interior  | Fokion Zaimis               |
| 8. Minister of National Education and ad interim of Public Order             | Stylianos Allamanis         |
| 9. Minister of Public Works and ad interim of Northern Greece                | Ioannis Tzoumbas            |
| 10. Minister of Communications   | Athanasios Giannopoulos     |
| 11. Minister of Agriculture  | Apostolos Pangoutsos        |
| 12. Minister of Labour and ad interim of Mercantile Marine                   | Georgios Bakatselos         |
| 13. Minister to the Prime Minister's Office and ad interim of Social Welfare | Emmanuel Kothris            |
| 14. Minister of Health   | Stamatis Manousis           |
| 15. Minister without portfolio and ad Interim of Commerce                    | Georgios Melas              |
| 16. Minister without portfolio   | Dimitrios Vourdoombas       |
| 17. Minister without portfolio   | Alexandros Karathodoros     |

18. Under Secretary of State to the  
Prime Minister's Office

Dimitrios Georgiou

19. Under Secretary of State for  
Communications

Kleon Pialoglou

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE  
PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT  
FOREIGN PRESS DIVISION

September 1965.

STEPHANOPOULOS EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

THE CRISIS

On 28 August 1965, Mr. Stephanos Stephanopoulos spoke during the course of the parliamentary debate on a vote of confidence to the government of Mr. E. Tsirimokos. The following is the main part of Mr. Stephanopoulos's speech, in which he explains the reasons which led him to leave the Centre Union and declare himself an independent:

"Members of Parliament,

The Circumstances of the crisis which broke out recently are well known. They have been set out fully and in detail by both sides, and both Parliament and the people are thus in a position to draw the necessary conclusions.

I do not, therefore, propose to tire Parliament by repeating the same things all over again. I shall confine myself to those aspects of the crisis which have a bearing on my present position as an independent.

First of all, it is my duty to remind Parliament that I made long and special efforts to create the Centre Union. The obstacles were great, as were the difficulties we had to overcome. But I had faith, great faith, that a second party was being created for the country -- a party without which it would be impossible to ensure the proper functioning of the parliamentary system and of democracy.

This deep faith inspired me to overcome the obstacles and, together with my other colleagues, to make every possible effort to avoid a one-party regime and to ensure the existence of at least two parties.

Many other colleagues know the obstacles we faced. They also know what happened after we had succeeded in establishing cooperation between the late Sophocles Venizelos and Mr. Papandreou. For a long time we sought

to establish who could gather under his leadership all the parties and groups ranged between the two extremes. And when we finally discovered that it was George Papandreu who could achieve this mission, we did not hesitate to place ourselves under his leadership and, after that, to bend all our energies to ensure that he should be the leader of all the groups which truly desired the creation of a new party.

And even after the understanding was reached, the remaining obstacles were not few. I myself was often obliged to speak severely to Mr. Papandreu whenever I thought that it was his fault, and the same was true with Sophocles Vonizelos to whom I also had to speak sharply. I was even in danger of being thrown out of that gracious gentleman's home after I had insisted that the national interest must be placed above any other personal or narrow party interest. And unity was finally achieved. Someone has written that George Papandreu lifted us out of obscurity. That may well be true. But it is also true, very, very true, that as from the moment we all gathered round George Papandreu, the leader till then of a small splinter party, that we, too, raised him to the surface. And it is true also that George Papandreu fought with the skill which enables ~~us~~ to win. The credit for that is his.

It was not just a question of whether we would win the elections. We also had to prove thereafter that we were capable and worthy rulers of the country, and that we could satisfy popular demands and, above all, carry out the programme we had promised.

Members of Parliament, you know, at least as far as I am concerned, what bitter disappointments I suffered from the very first moment of the creation of the Centre Union. You remember the Deputy-Premiership which had absolutely no essential content. You know about the twins of the Ministry of Coordination. I overlooked all that and I never allowed myself to be influenced by it; it was unthinkable that I should allow personal reasons to endanger the unity of the party. I would be capable, over general issues, of raising any kind of objection; but, over personal issues, it was my duty to set an example in demonstrating that party interests must come first. I repeat, my faith in the creation of a second party was such that every personal issue was set aside. And yet, instead of swallowing so many bitter pills and putting up with so many injustices, I too

might have manoeuvred in the way which would have ensured my return to Parliament in 1956. And yet I refused to make any concession and I accepted failure. And, gentlemen, you should know this, since it is dictated by my conscience: I shall never be prevented from doing my duty by the fear of losing my parliamentary seat.

I might also have made contact with the National Radical Union (ERN). I did not do so. Not out of a spirit of intolerance but because, I repeat, I was convinced that a one-party regime, which leads to a polarisation of political forces, would be ruinous for the nation. And I had no right to think only of myself. I had, therefore, to make the efforts which I did make to ensure unity-- efforts which happily ended by producing the desired result.

And now, gentlemen, I come to the crisis. I suddenly learned one day from the newspapers-- for it is from the newspapers that we usually get our information-- that the Minister of National Defence was attacking the Prime Minister. A unique phenomenon in politics. A Minister has the right to resign, whereupon he can say anything he likes. This angered me intensely. I was filled with revulsion. And I expressed this revulsion to the Prime Minister himself. I expressed my surprise that he put up with this attack and said that he should send for signature a Decree replacing him as Minister of Defence, so that he should continue his insults as former Minister. For this was quite unheard of in the annals of politics. The answer I received was something like that this was not yet possible, or that it would be done soon. At the same time there was a report in an afternoon paper that a Decree for the replacement of the Minister of Defence had been sent to Corfu for signature. This turned out not to be true. But my anger was sincere and was expressed time and time again. Imagine my amazement when I was responsibly informed that a Decree for the replacement of the Minister of Defence had never been sent. When it was eventually sent, subsequently, it was a Decree providing for the replacement of the Minister of Defence by the Prime Minister. Why? For reasons of tact towards the Minister being replaced. And, gentlemen, it was from this exercise of tact that we got to the point of creating an issue of the Prime Minister's personal prestige, the prestige of demo-

cracy, and finally a constitutional issue which led to the resignation and then to the crisis. But we could not possibly accept that considerations of tact towards a Minister in this kind of situation can create a constitutional issue, can inflame the existing situation, and finally lead us to another division of the nation and to mutual strife.

From this moment on, I had my doubts-- I who had set aside my personal interests-- and I began to wonder whether we were not facing a deliberate plan to provoke conflict, a plan which would lead to disastrous results. And I say this because throughout the time I was Deputy Prime Minister-- many of you visited me either as Ministers or as Centre Union MPs-- at a time when the Centre Union was going downhill and I had to listen to pessimistic forecasts, but without ever giving any encouragement to those who complained, or urging them to take action detrimental to unity or to make any kind of protest-- none of you can say that I ever tried to form my own group of the Centre, or that I tried to recruit friends for any kind of action which might divide the party. I was prepared to put up with anything. But when we reached the point where so-called considerations of tact towards a dismissed Minister could create a constitutional issue and lead us into strife and into another division of the nation, from that point on my conscience began to rebel.

And all this was being allowed to happen when the nation, with its desires and anxieties, ought to have been considered. And the solution of all the big outstanding problems faced by the nation was to be abandoned, all because of a question of tact towards a Minister. And, for the sake of this tact, we were prepared to divide the nation!

Members of Parliament,

In spite of all this, believing that we could get back into the right road, I once again made every possible effort in the hope that I could prevent a so-called question of tact towards a Minister from casting us into discord and division.

And, when I returned the exploratory mandate I was given, I appealed to



the King and asked that some way should be found of reaching an understanding with the former Prime Minister. And indeed I had the impression that the King desired such an understanding. And, next day, I hastened to inform the former Premier and I told him to make contact with the King. The ground for such a contact, I told him, was psychologically prepared. And I told him to try to reach a solution, for otherwise we were facing chaos. I told him that I understood that certain persons of the Centre would visit him and would speak to him along those lines. I told him to listen carefully to what they had to say and not to reject their recommendations out of hand, because they might lead to a solution. And, ~~now~~ I learned, those persons did in fact go to Castri and tried to persuade Mr.Papandreou to communicate with the Palace and ask for an audience. What exactly happened with these persons, what passed between them and Mr.Papandreou, I am not in a position to say from direct knowledge. I think that our respected Mr.Papapolitis, who was present during the meeting, has a duty to tell Parliament exactly what happened and what was said, and what this delegation recommended to the leader of the Centre Union in view of the proposed meeting with the King on the following day.

If Mr.Papapolitis were willing to tell us what happened, we should have indisputable information. I do not wish to repeat the rumours, because I am not in a position, from personal knowledge, to confirm them.

Members of Parliament,

From the moment, I say once more, that we reached the point of sitting aside the huge and urgent problems of the people and to concern ourselves only with a question of tact towards a dismissed Minister, thus creating constitutional problems, resignations and disagreements-- from that moment on, I have to say, it seemed to me that the conspiracy had changed sides, that we were heading for a planned breach and state of discord. I do not know what the reasons were. But I do know perfectly well the disastrous results. What is quite clear to ~~me~~ is that we have reached a critical turn of events and the creation of ~~an~~ impasse without any real or serious reason. But, in addition to this, there was something else which weighed on my conscience. My attitude towards the sudden and hurried appointment

of the Novas government is well known. It is true that we were all angered. But then followed the open sewer of insults, the constant repetition of the word "treachery". This for me is both unparliamentary and undemocratic. After all, is this the first time in Parliament that some MPs have broken away from their party? You must remember how many times in the past Mr.Papandreou and the late Sophocles Venizelos formed a united party together and then separated and broke up their unity. But who, at that time, ever dreamed of launching the charge of treachery, either against Mr.Papandreou or against the late Venizelos?

The honourable leader of the Progressive Party in Parliament created his party by breaking away from the Populist Party; and I myself, as a Member of Parliament, broke away from the Populist Party. But who in this Chamber dared to speak of treachery? This new tactic is, I say, unparliamentary and undemocratic. And that precisely is the view of the leader of the Centre Union Mr.Papandreou, who said in 1964: "Democracy does not threaten or insult; Democracy convinces". And I ask: do you subscribe to that definition by your leader? Myself, I follow the definition given by Mr. Papandreou and I remain faithful to it; you cannot claim to follow your leader's line, for you have shown by your behaviour in Parliament that there is nothing you respect-- neither institutions, nor Parliament, the sanctum which is supposed to be the home of the people's sovereignty. You are following a path which is directly opposite to that which your leader has laid down. I remain faithful to all he has proclaimed about democracy. But you cannot claim as much. You are not democratic in the sense proclaimed by your leader, and that is one more reason why I am breaking off from you and will continue to be an independent.

But, beyond all this, you have to know that, for us, George Papandreou was also an intellectual personality, a leader with intellectual appeal which we thought would bring new habits and methods, which would ennoble and raise our political life to a higher level, which would make our political life truly civilised. And I do not think I am being indiscreet now when I say that, in a conversation I once had with him, the King told me in terms that he liked and admired Mr.Papandreou for his intellectual

outlook which promised to create civilised conditions in our political life. Now we see Parliament giving itself over to howls and insults. Tell me, if you please, whether manners of this kind have ever been seen in Parliament before. Tell me, if you please, whether we now have dignity and civilised behaviour in this Chamber? That, fellow members, is why we can no longer follow parallel roads. As long as you insist on this kind of behaviour, there can be no possibility of agreement between us. We shall remain in agreement with all that George Papandreou proclaimed; it is you who are doing the opposite. It is you who are proving that you are not following your leader, but an entirely opposite path. Unless you think that your leader says one thing but does another -- and that is something I cannot accept.

There is, gentlemen, a simplification of the constitutional issue which you may put over for public consumption by the naive people you may hope to sway. But it is not going to have any effect in Parliament. This is the well-known dilemma, whether it is the King or the people who governs. Allow me to say that there is absolutely no foundation for this question. Of course, the people elects its representatives, and its representatives govern. But they govern in accordance with the Constitution, and the Constitution never brings the various instruments of power into conflict. On the contrary, the Constitution is pervaded by a spirit recognising the necessity of balance between the various instruments of power, their harmonisation and, in the final resort, their collaboration. This is the spirit of the Constitution which ought to inspire us all -- and George Papandreou first and foremost. For, I repeat once more, Papandreou was not merely a party leader and a ruler. For us he was something more than that -- he was an ethnarch (a national leader). At a time when a young King was ascending the throne, it was George Papandreou who ought to have guided his first steps, to create smooth political conditions, and not to create impermissible dilemmas. He ought to have found methods to ensure that dilemmas of that kind were not posed -- or, if they were posed, that they could be overcome. Then he would have been responding to the desire of all of us, he would have been what we all wanted him to be -- not a party leader, but a true ethnarch. And yet, gentlemen, you see that from small and unimportant things we have arrived in a situation which is important and dangerous. It is not permissible any longer that the dilemma should

be posed to the people, whether the King will back down or whether the leader of the majority will give way. As far as I am concerned, this dilemma is totally wrong. I am not prepared to agree that either the one or the other should be humiliated. For both stand in a high position, and both have always the obligation to find a solution. And it is, above all, up to the ~~man~~ who represents the people to find the solution. And it is he who ought to have avoided the creation of conflicts, especially at a time when the country and an anxious people are faced with urgent and difficult social and economic problems.

It is our conviction that, as demanded by the Constitution, efforts must always be made to preserve harmony between the two prime elements of the regime. And, I repeat, the responsibility for ensuring this lies, in the first instance, on the man who represents the will of the people. And this for one outstanding reason: that the man in question is George Papandreu, a ~~man~~ who has a vast experience behind him, who stands confident in his intellectual abilities, who could and ought to have found solutions -- direct or indirect -- which would have avoided presenting the people with such impermissible dilemmas, leading to conflict and upheaval.

I ask you this: is it possible for the country to proceed to elections confronted with the dilemma whether the King or the leader of the majority has to give way? I maintain that this is quite out of the question. I am not prepared to accept either the ~~man~~ or the other. Certainly, if it were a great national issue affecting the whole future of Greece, then it might be permissible. But allow me to remind you of something once said by Eleftherios Venizelos when he saw the ultimate results of division in the nation: "I was obliged to reach the point of dividing the nation and I could do no differently because it was a question of Greece herself; but now that I see the results, I ~~am~~ struck by awe when I think that I was compelled to go so far!"

To think that we have reached that point of division for reasons of tact towards a Minister being replaced! Have you ever seen a situation in which, out of delicacy, a Prime Minister insists on taking over the Ministry of a dismissed colleague so as not to hurt his pride?

Members of Parliament,

For us it was quite impossible to accept this kind of disagreement and



conflict. Nor could we accept that we should proceed to elections with the slogan: either the King or the leader must give way. Make no mistake. In such circumstances, we should not merely be tearing each other to pieces at the elections - but the upheaval and the conflict would continue after the elections. The passions roused would continue in the postelectoral period for a long time to come, and for the people there would be no restoration of the calm and peace without which no programme or policy of development can possibly be applied. Is it, then, possible for us to ignore the needs and problems of the Greek people, just because we have disagreed over purely formal problems? In my view, there is no doubt that there is a deliberate attempt -- I do not know by whom, and that is something we shall discover in time -- to sharpen the conflict, for there has been a planned and deliberate effort to create a breach and to cause a conflict which ~~was~~ ought to have avoided by all the means at our disposal. Democracy has nothing to do with the hurling of insults and with mob demonstrations. Democracy means spritual stature. This has compelled me to remain alone, and I speak my mind indifferent to whether people agree with me or not.

It has also been said, my dear fellow members, that it was escapism from the huge problems which had accumulated which possibly led to the disruption of relations between the two highest factors of the regime. Certainly, there are politicians -- small-minded politicians, as Mr. Papandreou calls them -- who might calculate that it would be in their interests, in view of the complicated state of the wheat problem and the difficulties over tobacco, to throw the responsibility onto some third party and to go to the people, leaving it to someone else to carry the burden of blame. That would be the approach of small-minded politicians, not of statesmen. For it is the duty of statesmen to devote themselves to the service of their country. Nor is it possible for the people to be fooled by tricks of that kind, considering that 53% put us into power to govern them. When the first wave of today's upheaval dies down, then the people will surely remind us of our responsibilities. They will want to know how we frittered away that 53%. And how we faced up to those great problems. Of course they will not blame those who happened by circumstance to take power in the meantime. It is we who will have to answer for our actions. It is us they will condemn. But





I do not believe that this version which I have heard is supported by George Papandreou. He, I am sure, will have a higher idea of a statesman's responsibilities. And it is therefore his duty not to listen to these bad counsellors and not to heed their bad and anti-popular recommendations.

Members of Parliament,

It is a sad thing for me that I am obliged to separate myself from the party, from colleagues with whom I have fought in common struggles. But I am happy in one respect at least -- that I left at a moment when support for Mr. Papandreou and the party was on the increase. Thus Mr. Papandreou may have the satisfaction, as I understand he says to his close friends, of crushing me completely. To crush me. Not that this interests me in the least. For, as I have proved before, I give but the smallest regard for the preservation of my parliamentary career as long as my conscience is easy. The people will very likely condemn me, the people will punish me because I hastened to help in the creation of a party with a regard only for the negative aspect -- the expulsion from power of the ERE. And I did not think of the positive aspect, that is to say, how we should organise that party in a democratic manner. For, if we had a democratic organisation, decisions would never have been made from the top without consultation on behalf of all of us.

Members of Parliament,

I coming before Parliament and making the confessions I have made, it is my duty not to stop there. I must deal also with the Cyprus question. I regarded as responsible for a Cabinet motion, because I thought that the union of Cyprus with Greece was coming.

It was only subsequently, when I took an opportunity of studying the files, that I discovered that apart from the Acheson plan -- which we at first accepted and soon afterwards (I do not know why) rejected -- there was absolutely no other piece of information which might have encouraged us or given us a hope that union with Greece was on the way.

I therefore apologise to the colleagues whom I misled, in all good faith, by means of that Cabinet motion. As I apologise also for what I said about the dark forces which I accused of preventing the coming of Enosis. At moments like this we must be sincere. And, at this turning point of my political career, I am obliged to speak the truth, even if it is at my own expense.

Members of Parliament,

My political life has brought me much bitterness. You know how, 10 years ago, I was given the Premiership by the members of Parliament, only to have it taken away by the Palace. Now it was given me by the Palace, and taken away by the members of Parliament. The result is the same.

This, however, gives me the right to speak the truth as I see it, without fear or favour. And now I must address you, even if I am no longer among you.

Fellow members, it is time you came down to earth. So long as we have this dilemma and you go to the polls with the question whether it is the King or the leader of the majority who must give way, there is no possibility of the majority who must give way, there is no possibility of elections being held. Nor should they be held. That is why I tried to obtain some compromise solution. I would be happy if it were you who gave the compromise solution, you who found the indirect means to provide a way out of the present impasse ~~was~~ that, when passions have died down, we can proceed to hold fair and honest elections. Let us not fool ourselves. Although the Greek people can provide solutions for political questions, when it is a question of conflict between leaders of the majority and the Crown, it is very difficult for the Greek people to provide the solution, and an attempt to do so leads to division and inevitable conflict which would have fatal results for the country. We hear on all sides, of course, the cry against traitors, old traitors, new traitors, double traitors. The Greek Parliament never knew such things in the past. They remind us of other times, times we should be forgetting, when accusations against traitors and treachery were at the forefront of affairs. I mean the period of the occupation. Have you noticed, I wonder, whether behind these claims they are struggling for constitutional propriety and the restoration of normalcy, there may be others who provide the slogans, others who work the strings-- and it is they possibly who will derive the real benefit from all this upheaval.

Members of Parliament,

I do not want to tire you any further. I insist, however, that a solution is possible. I hope it will be you who find the solution, and we should support it. Since you have the majority of the Greek people with you, it is up to you to show that you are not mere party bosses, but that you are statesmen determined to find solutions which benefit the nation and not merely the party..."

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE  
PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT  
FOREIGN PRESS DIVISION

Athens, 18 September 1965.

At a press conference held today for representatives of Greek and foreign newspapers, the Prime Minister Mr. Stephanos Stephanopoulos made the following opening statement:

"The appeal made by the King at the recent meeting of the Crown Council, that the political parties should consult together to give the country a government, found a response on the part of most of the parties - namely: the National Radical Union, the Progressives and the Independent Group of the Centre.

On their recommendation I have been given the mandate to form a government. The implications of this collaboration has no reference whatever to the past. For that it is we who are responsible, and we shall account for our actions when the appropriate time comes. The collaboration is limited to the reinforcement of the Government to facilitate a way out of the political impasse in which we have been intricately for the past two months and more. I see no need to repeat the disastrous results this has had on the economic, monetary and social situation of the country. In particular, however, it has tended to create a new national division which can only lead to catastrophe, not only now but in the more distant future. All of us who are aware of the threatened division are in duty bound to collaborate so as to provide a solution for this great national crisis.

For this reason, our main effort will be devoted to the restoration of the peace, calm and spiritual unity of the Greek people. And these, at the same time, constitute the essential prerequisites making it possible, if they are achieved, for the country to be led to elections.

Another thing that was agreed by the large majority of those who took part in the recent Crown Council was that it is impossible, in present conditions, for elections to be held. Fair elections are the natural solution for crises which occur in democratic countries. But elections must be fair if they are to provide the solution they are designed to give. Elections are not fair when they are conducted by governments which are prepared to violate the expression of the popular will. But equally, they are not fair when the prevailing conditions do not permit the free - that is to say, the dispassionate and conflict-free expression of the popular will. And it is precisely this that the Government aims to do -- i.e. to prepare the ground, by the creation of the essential preconditions, for the holding of fair elections which can be held without passions, conflicts and mob pressures. It is only elections of this kind which correspond to the true meaning of democracy, and only such elections can provide the final solution to the present political crisis."

The following were the questions put to the Prime Minister and the answers he gave :

1. As I understand from my reading of the minutes of the Crown Council, it was generally agreed that the Lambrakis Organisation must be disbanded. Does your Government propose any specific measure to this end ?
2. You know that certain legislative measures were planned by the Papandreou government. Our government is determined not to permit violence from whatever quarter it may come. It is determined, as we said, to restore the peace and freedom of the Greek people. Law and order, peace and calm, so that the people can go about their work freely and productively and, at the same time, so that they can vote without pressures or danger. That is the line we shall follow.

- Q. You have said that the objective of your government is the restoration of calm and order. What will your government's policy be to this end ?
- A. Certainly we shall not use force to achieve calm and pacification. The laws will be strictly applied, and we shall avoid every act of persecution or intolerance in no matter what direction.
- Q. As I understand it, the government's main objective will be the holding of elections. Can you tell us when elections will be held?
- A. We are not a government appointed to hold elections. The task of our government, in the first place, is to tackle the colossal economic and social problems which threaten to lead us into an impasse; and, at the same time, to restore calm and order to the Greek people. When these conditions have been achieved, the time will be ripe for elections to be held. Our success, therefore, will depend primarily on the attitude and the behaviour of the parties who are demanding elections. If they avoid the revival of passion and inflexibility and instead help in the restoration of calm, those parties can themselves help to ensure that elections can be held sooner.
- Q. Do you believe that the government can ensure calm and order when we know that the two parties, the Centre Union under Mr. Papandreou and the EDA, are determined to prolong the atmosphere of tension by all the means at their disposal ?
- A. I cannot accept, at least so far as concerns Mr. Papandreou and the Centre Union, that they can possibly wish to prolong the tensions and the abnormal state of affairs in the country. He has nothing whatever to gain by such tactics, and he would be merely postponing the elections. They will quickly realise that the only way their demands can be satisfied is by means of the policy adopted by the present government.



- Q. It was announced this morning that the two Ministers without Portfolio, representing the two other parties, would be members of the inner Cabinet. What is the object of this participation, since the participation of the two parties is supposed to be symbolic?
- A. There has been absolutely no bargaining about this collaboration. There is no question of interference in our internal or other policies. The situation is simply this: that, since we shall be discussing problems concerned with the restoration of calm and order, the other parties will participate. That is the point of their participation. It is this question which interests them and which they wish to solve.
- I have been assured by the leaders of the two parties that what interests them and what they wish to assist with all the means at their disposal is precisely the restoration of order and the ensuring of peace and calm in the country. We are happy to have achieved this collaboration, just as we should be happy if we could widen the basis of the union which we have formed.
- Q. The Prime Minister has spoken about the introduction of the simple proportional representation system for the elections. Does the government propose to introduce legislation for this purpose, and when?
- A. The government will announce in its statement of policy that it proposes to recommend the introduction of the simple proportional system. It does not propose to fabricate a new system of any kind. It will simply propose, by a single-clause Bill, the introduction of the simple proportional representation system, a system which is unquestionably regarded as just and fair. The government will never allow the electoral system to become the object of bargaining, for that would mean that we should be using the electoral system to distort or suppress the free expression of the Greek people's will.

- Q. It has been reported that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting you said that your government would continue to apply the Centre programme. Since your government will be reliant on the National Radical Union, do you think it will be possible to apply basic Centre policies, such as the continuation of the new educational system and so on ?
- A. We shall announce our programme in the policy statement we shall make to Parliament. After that, the measures which follow will of necessity be voted on by the parties and the Deputies. As far as the question of the educational system is concerned, I want to say that this is not a party issue. The reform -- the rebirth of education -- in the light of current developments and following our entry into the Common Market, is a national issue.
- Q. If calm and order are re-established and the economic and social problems are successfully tackled, will elections then be held ?
- A. When the urgent/<sup>economic</sup> and social problems have been dealt with, and when we are sure that the country has returned to conditions of calm and order, then certainly these would be the conditions in which the country could proceed to truly democratic elections.
- Q. You said previously that the concern of the two Ministers of the other parties would be with questions related to the restoration of calm and public order in the country. Will your collaboration with your colleagues of the other parties also extend to national problems of a more general nature which are part of the crisis ?
- A. There are national issues on which the collaboration of the parties is essential. This is something we have always declared, even as simple Members of Parliament. Foreign policy, the Cyprus question -- I mention these merely as examples -- are among the problems which without any question demand the collaboration of the parties. You will be aware that, on the



question of planning and investment policies, which demand long-term application, I have already declared myself in favour of an all-party policy.

Q. What will be the economic policy of your government ?

A. The government's economic policy, as we shall announce, will, broadly speaking, consist of the preservation of monetary and economic stability and balance. And also, so far as we can, to speed up our economic development in the light of our membership now of the Common Market.

Q. What will be your government's foreign policy ?

A. On this subject there is, I believe, agreement among the nationalist parties. We shall remain faithful to our alliance, but we shall at the same time widen our circle of friendship with other nations. We shall seek and strengthen such friendships as much as we can. So far as concerns economic and trade relations, in particular, we shall aim at the closest possible relations with all those countries which so desire. All this, of course, within the framework of the European Economic Community of which we are now members.

Q. Can you give us some guidance on the correct nomenclature of the parliamentary group which you now lead ?

A. We now have the Independent Group of the Centre. We work democratically. And, indeed, since our numbers are not all that great, we meet on a fixed day each week, whenever events require that we should. We shall continue this policy of democratic meetings of the group, just as we did today.

Q. When do you hope to receive a vote of confidence ?

A. We present ourselves in Parliament next Wednesday. It will depend on the course of the debate. As you know, the Constitution requires that the debate does not last longer than five days. But it is possible, of course, that the vote may be taken on the fourth day. In any event, not later than the fifth.



Q. Do you happen to know when the Crown Princess Alexia will be baptised ?

A. On Monday.

Q. In public or in private ?

A. In a closed family circle, as is appropriate for a religious ceremony of this kind.

Q. Lately there has been a rise in the cost of living index, and an increased demand for gold sovereigns in the free market. What does the government propose to do to tackle this situation which hits the working classes, and what measures does the government propose to increase the rate of foreign investment in Greece ?

A. As I said before, the tackling of the monetary and economic problems is the task which will absorb the main efforts and attention of the government. I also said something previously about investments which ~~was~~ needed to speed up the rate of economic development. We shall set out these measures in our statement of policy. But does not my friend agree that it is precisely the restoration of calm and order which will inspire greater confidence in the drachma and among foreign investors. As I have already argued in a meeting of the Political Committee, it is impossible to apply any kind of economic development programme fully without an atmosphere of calm and peace in the country. It is the psychological factor which, above all, influences economic volumes and the economic situation in general.

Q. Would you comment on the report in the "Guardian" newspaper of London to the effect that a triumvirate consisting of Messrs. Stephanopoulos, Canellopoulos and Markezinis has been established to direct the general policy of the government ?

A. This report does not correspond with reality. Our government is to present itself before Parliament on terms of a collaboration which are well known. It is this government which will be given a vote of confidence and will proceed to govern.

- Q. You said previously that the government would speed up economic development. Does the government believe that this is possible, bearing in mind the picture of the situation described to the Crown Council by the present Deputy-Premier, without external foreign aid ?
- A. I do not wish at this stage to enter into details on these matters. First, we shall have the government's policy statement. Then we shall proceed to make a thorough examination of the economic situation. And the conclusions we draw, which will undoubtedly be made public, will determine the means and methods we have to adopt.
- Q. What are the prospects for the parliamentary support of the government ?
- A. We believe we shall obtain a vote of confidence in Parliament. That is our conviction. And that is why we have formed a government and will present ourselves before Parliament.
- Q. What have you to say about today's statement by the leader of the Centre Union, in which he describes the granting of the mandate to a majority government as a violation of the constitution and an abuse of the King's prerogative? He himself knows that the government commands the support of the majority, but he claims that there ought not to be a succession of two, three and four governments.
- A. So long as a Parliament is able to give the country a viable government, the King has the right to address himself to Parliament -- you yourself have said that it already has the majority -- ~~nam~~ that, from this point of view, there is absolutely no justification for censure of the Monarch. Moreover, in this particular situation, you know that at the Crown Council, the King appealed to the parties to consult together to provide the country with a government. And it was the majority of the parties which agreed to propose the government which we have today.

Q. What have you to say also about the statement by the leader of the Centre Union to the effect that Members of Parliament do not have the right to propose and vote for governments, even if they are the majority? And indeed, he spoke about a conception which he called "rule by Members of Parliament".

A. You will remember that as long as he had 134 MPs, it was the MPs who judged the fate of governments. Now that he has lost the 134, it is "Down with the MPs" and "Down with MPs Rule". These are clearly arguments inspired by party interests of the moment. I would not wish, therefore, to say any more about it.

Q. You have repeatedly referred to critical economic problems and the restoration of calm. Can you tell us what precisely are the main problems?

A. There is the problem of the balance of payments which is related to our foreign exchange situation, as it is related also to the value of the drachma and to prices. In addition to those problems, there is the long-term economic development programme which, while it may not have been regarded as urgent in the past, because it was a long-term problem, must now be regarded as a problem of vital urgency in view of the fact that we are now in the third year since our entry into the Common Market. So, we have the exchange problem, the problem of the currency, the problem of prices, and the problem of investments. These are some of the most important economic problems which must now be tackled decisively.

Q. Are both parties which are collaborating with your government in agreement on simple proportional representation?

A. We regard the simple proportional system as a means of political pacification. We know that most Deputies and parties have supported the system in the past. I hope they do not change their minds.



- Q. What is it that made you refuse to accept the mandate when you went to the Palace a month ago with Mr. Tsirimokos, and even to participate in his government, whereas now you have agreed to form a government ?
- A. When I went to the Palace with Mr. Tsirimokos, it did not mean that I went in order to receive the mandate. At that time I supported Mr. Tsirimokos because, in the circumstances at the time, we were collaborating. Since then, following the increase in the strength of our group, a new situation has arisen. Mr. Tsirimokos, and Mr. Novas, too, have done me the honour of proposing me at this stage, and it is for that reason, following their recommendation, that I presented myself as representative of the Independent Group of the Centre.
- Q. You have spoken of the economic situation and of the great economic problems which the government faces. If the hiatus had been prolonged, what would have happened to the country, from an economic point of view? Can you reply in one word ?
- A. If I have to reply in one word, then, of course, that word must be "chaos". There is no doubt that the country's economic problems may lead towards disaster. But what frightened me more than anything, and continues to frighten me, is the new division of the nation which was and is threatened. In my view, that is the greatest disaster of all for the country. You all remember famous victories and flourishing economic conditions in a previous period -- and all that crashed into ruin because of a well-known national division at that time. We must all remember it as an example to be avoided.
- - - - -





ש מ ר

מס' 57

חומר : 291130 טמט 65

הורגם : 300900

אל : המשרד ירושלים

מאת : ממשלת ישראל בלגד

105.1 2'

המשרד.

1. לפי ביולטין רפואי חתום על ידי שלושה רופאים שפורסם  
אתמול, הגיעא סימו חלה בשפעת "ראוטי חסחלה מחייב השגחה  
רפואית, שכיבה חלוצית במיטה ואיבוד מתאים" מוסבר שתגשיא  
קיבל חום של 38 אחח"צ ב-26 בספטמבר (בעה שחוחו בבולגריה)  
אחרי טיפול החום חלף אבל עלה ל-37.7 אחח"צ של 27 בספטמבר.
2. באן אינם זוכרים שאי פעם פורסט ביולטין כזה ובדאי שחבר  
לא קרה במשך שנתיים שבתו כאן. הדבר מתעבה בעינור לאור האוצי  
הקל של המחלה לפי דברי ביולטין.
3. ב-27 בספטמבר בשעות אחח"צ היצמי בין מקבלי סימו כתחנת  
הרכבה בבלגד באובו ססומיה. הטקט החנהל כרגיל כולל נאום של  
סימו והנוכחים אף ציינו בשיחה בנייהם שהוא נראה בריא ורענן.

המסנה הזמני

שחה מנכל 2 סמנכל מואר הקר קבס רס

לב/קל

**W E S F**

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

DATE : OCT 1985

အမျိုးအနွယ် : မြန်မာ

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5. **כאן יצאנו ונצטרך שיהיה שם משרד לטיפול בבעיות של פליטים ופליטות**  
**ללא קשר לשאר שירותי המבחן כאן. משרד שיתאם את כל המידע שיש לנו**  
**הנה של המבחן עם רשות המבחן.**

Ճ. Է-ՄՏ ԼՍՏՈՒՄԵՐ ԵՊԵՐՈ ՔՈՈՂԻ ԲԵՐՈՒ ԷՎՅ ԵՊԸՆԻ ՊԵՐԻ ԼՈՒԼՈՒ  
ՈՐԵՔԱ ԸՆԴՀԱՆՐ ԵՊԸՆԻ ԵՐԵՎԱՆ. ՈՐԵՔՈ ՈՒՆԻՈՒՄ ԸՆԴՀԱՆՐ ԸՆԴՀ ԼՈՒԼՈՒ ՄԵ՛  
ՍԵՐԻ ՄՈՒՐԱԿԱՆՈՒ ՔՐ ԷՐԵՎԱՆ ԼՍՏՈՒՄ ԵՐԵՎԱՆ ԸՆԴՀԱՆՐ ԸՆԴՀԱՆՐ ԸՆԴՀԱՆՐ

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੨੮/੧੯



אתונה, כה' באלול תשכ"ה  
22 בספטמבר 1965

ש"ס/ג

1246

אל ט ע ר

מאח הכניבות, אתונה

1051/1

הנרון: הכוב הפנימי כיוון

לפי בקשת מר שי אני סג"ל  
החומר הבא שפורסם ע"י לשכת העתידות  
הממשלתית:

1. רשימה על המשבר הפנימי כיוון  
- 1965;
2. הסברי רות"ם על המשבר;
3. רברי רות"ם במסיבת עיתונאים;
4. הרכב המסעלה החדשה של יוון.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

ל. שאקי  
סזכירה

105



REPRESENTATION DIPLOMATIQUE D'ISRAËL

הנציגות הדיפלומטית של ישראל

אתונה, כד' באלול תשכ"ה  
21 בספטמבר 1965

ס ר י

1251

אל ס ע ר

סמח הנציג, אתונה

105.1

הנדון: יוון - הסכם הפנימי  
מכתבו סיום 26.8.65

למעלה סחריים עברו סאז הניש פאפאנדריאו התפטרותו למלך יוון (15/7),  
אך למרות הנסיונות שנעשו ע"י קונסטנטין השני להרכיב מסעלה חדשה סרם הוחזרה  
היציבות למדינה.

שני הנסיונות הראשונים שנעשו נכסלו לחלוטין. גם נובאס וגם צ'יריסוקוס  
לא הצליחו להשיג רוב כשהופיעו לפני הפרלמנט ובקשו אמנו.

משהחסיר הסוב קרא קונסטנטין (לפני שנועיים ימים) את סועצת המלך ע"ס  
להיוועץ עמה ואולי אף בכוונה לכורר את פאפאנדריאו. אך כאן חתה לו אפתעה.  
ראש מפלגת הרויקלים, קנלופולוס, הניע בישיבת הסועצה להקים מסעלת-ימין שתכין  
בחירות סיירות, וכך שהוא כנגוד נסור לרצונו של המלך. פאפאנדריאו, להפתעת  
הכל, קיבל ההצעה והסכים שקנלופולוס ירציב את מסעלת המעבר להכנת הבחירות  
בהתאם לקונסטיטוציה (תוך 45 ימים). התכנית לא יצאה לפועל רק בשל כך שקנלו-  
פולוס לא יכול היה להשיג האשור להצעתו מחברי מפלגתו. יותר מכך; הוא נתבע  
על ידם לסגת; ואכן נסוג בכך שהציב לפאפאנדריאו תנאים חדשים שברור היה מראש  
שהלה לא יקבלם.

בימים אלה עשה המלך נסיון שלישי להרכיב מסעלה חדשה. הפעם נפל הפור על  
מספנוס מספנופולוס (1) מי שהיה סגן רובה"מ במסעלת פאפאנדריאו. הלה, לאחר  
שקיבל את המנדט סאת המלך, בחר ~~אנשי~~ אנשי מסעלתו ואלה נתנו את שבועת האמונים  
בארמון המלך ב-17.9. סרם ברור אם יוכל מספנופולוס להשיג אמנו של הפרלמנט,  
אם כי הסיכויים לכך נראים להיות סבירים. ההצבעה תחקיים סחר. מספנופולוס  
הצליח לקבל הסכמת ש ת י המפלגות של האופוזיציה להצביע בעדו. לספלגה האחת,  
הרדיקלים, עם קנלופולוס כראש, 99 חברים בפרלמנט, ולמפלגה השניה, הפרוגרסיבים,  
עם סרקזיניס כראש, 8 חברים. ביחד 107. כדי להניע לרוכ (151) ררושים ל 44  
קולות של אנשי מפלגת האתור של המרכז וחוגים הקרובים לרובה"מ סוענים שהוא  
ישיג קולות אלו ואף למעלה סזה.

המסעלה החדשה שקמה היא, למעשה, מסעלת קואליציה. היא מורכבת מנציגים  
של חברי הפרלמנט שפרשו מן האחד של המרכז (כנויים כעת): הקנוצה העצמאית של  
המרכז, וסנני נציגים של מפלגות האופוזיציה. ססעם הרדיקלים נכנס למסעלה  
רמטריס וורומבאס (2) וססעם הפרוגרסיבים - אלכסנדרוס קראסורוס (3).  
שניהם הצטרפו למסעלה כסרים בלי תיקים.

הרבב המסעלה החדשה סרם הושלם, אולם המנויים החשובים נעשו כבר.

2/..

- (1) Stephanos Stephanopoulos
- (2) Demetrios Vourdoubas
- (3) Alexandros Karathodoros







מי שהיה רוה"מ סט' 1 לאחר המעבר (4) נתמנה כסגן לרוה"מ, ובאופן זמני לשר התעשייה;

מי שהיה רוה"מ סט' 2 לאחר המעבר (5) נתמנה גם כן כסגן לרוה"מ ובאופן זמני לשר החוץ;

קוסטופולוס (6), מי שהיה שה"ח עד המעבר, נתמנה כשר ההגנה (אותו תפקיד שהיה לו בשתי הממשלות הקודמות);

מיוזענו סוטכאס (7) קיבל תפקיד בממשלה כשר לעבודות ציבוריות ובאופן זמני כשר לצפון יוון. מבחינת ישראל נראה שסוג הדבר שהאיש נמנה שוב בין חברי הממשלה. על האיש ועל אהדתו לישראל מסרנו פרטים בטכניקת הקורסיים.

בקרב הסגל הדיפלומטי מחולקות הדעות לגבי הסכויים של סטפנופולוס להחזיק מעמד אף אם יצליח להשיג הרוב בפרלמנט. רוב זה יהא מורכב בעיקר מאנשי האופוזיציה לספלגותו וספק הוא אם מפלגתו תוכל בדרך זו להחזיק מעמד זמן רב. סטפנופולוס מצוי סוען שכל כוונתו להוליך הסרינה לבחירות כלליות בהקדם האפשרי; אולם תנאי סוקרס לכך שיוחזר השקט והאחדות הרוחנית לעם. הוא ריבר בשבח המפלגות של האופוזיציה אשר נענו לקריאת המלך והעריכו תביעת השעה.

נראה שלאחר שסטפנופולוס יקבל אמון הבית, יצא הפרלמנט לחופשה של 2-3 חדשים ובמשך תקופה זו יפעל "פרלמנט סצופנס". כחובי הממשלה קיימת הסברה שהמסקה כזו תוכל לתרום להרבעת הרוחות.

ראש הממשלה החדש הוא סטיסדי מפלגת האחד של המרכז, בן 66, רווק. ידוע כסופחה בשטח הבלכלה. בשל הכשרתו זו קירב אותו פאפאנדריוס בזמנו ומינהו כסגנו וכשר לענייני תאוס כלכלי; אך כאוחר יותר "צרף" אליו את בנו אנדריאס, כשר-משנה, ועסדתו (של ס.) בממשלת פאפאנדריוס הוחלשה כתוצאה מכך כשהיה במידה ניכרת. סטפנופולוס תואר אז כאדם "בלי חוש שדרה". היסטים הבאים יוכיחו באיזו מידה היתה הצדקה לכינוי זה.

העתונות התוסכת בפאפאנדריוס כותחת בקורת חזקה על סטפנופולוס "הבוגר" ועל כל אלה שהצטרפו ל"קבוצה העצמאית", וטוענת שהממשלה החדשה תהא, למעשה, "דירקטוריום". הדירקטוריום הזה יהא מורכב סטפנופולוס, קנלופולוס ופרקזיניס. האחרונים הם הנציגים של שתי המפלגות של האופוזיציה.

עם שני האחרונים - קנלופולוס ופרקזיניס - היו לי שיחות והם סלאי תקווה שהממשלה החדשה תחזיק מעמד. העיקר, לדעתם, שפאפאנדריוס יהא בחוץ.

באשר לקנלופולוס, מכיר אני אותו מקרוב. בשיחה אחת שהיתה לי עמו בביתו לפני זמן מה התבטא האיש, מתוך יוזמה שלו, שאם אשיג הסכמת קוסטופולוס, שה"ח ראז, שהדבר יזבא לפני הפרלמנט, יצביע הוא ואנשיו (99 חברי הפרלמנט) בעד הקמת יחסים תקינים עם מדינת ישראל. פרקזיניס אף הוא התבטא לפני בצורה חיונית ביותר ביחס לישראל. בשעת ארוחת צהריים בביתו התפרץ ואמר "אם אהיה ראש ממשלה תוך 24 שעות אכיר בישראל הכרה סלאה".

סוקרס לומר כיצד יתפתחו עור הדברים. נראה שכניסתם של ראשי האופוזיציה לזירה חיובית היא סבחינתנו.

- (4) Georgios Athanasiadis-Novas
- (5) Elias Tsirimokos
- (6) Stavros Costopoulos
- (7) Ioannis Toubas

החלטתו של בית דין זה, שיש להחליט על  
האפשרות של פיקודת המבחן, היא:

COPI 4776-0, REVERJ 1054



ובינתיים ענין קפריסין כאילו נדחק לקרן זוית. מפעם לפעם מופיעים בעתונות מאכרים בנושא זה. קיימת הררה בשל ההרגשה שעמדת תורכיה התחזקה לאחרונה ביחוד הודות לעמדה הרוסית.

נראה שצ'יריסקוקוס, מי שהיה רוח"ם יוון עד סוף השבוע שעבר, ובעת שה"ח (כאמון זמני) יעמוד בראש משלחת יוון באו"ם. בחוגי הממשלה מרבדים פחות מתמיד על "אנוסים". הכוון הוא לתת לעניינים להתפתח בצורה הטבעית. לדעת חוגים אלה יש לשאוף ולעשות הכל כדי שהאי יקבל עצמאות מוחלטת וסוף הכבוד לבוא ("אנוסים"). נואל בייקר, חבר הפרלמנט הבריטי, סיפר לי אתמול על סנעים שהיו לו בנושא זה עם פאפאנדריוס, מקדיוס ואורגופלו. לדבריו היו סכויים לקידום פני הרברים על בסיס של "אנוסים נומינלי" תוך סתן "ערביות חזקות" למיעוט התורכי שבאי. הסכויים להסדר פחתו, לדבריו, עם נפילת ממשלת פאפאנדריוס.

השגריר התורכי שניהל בזמנו השיחות בקשר לקפריסין ■ שה"ח של יוון (קוסטופולוס) סיפר לי שהסנע בנרון גפסק לחלוטין בשל הסנע הפנימי ביוון. סן היריעות המגיעות הנה נראה שבקפריסין אין צער רב על הפסקת השיחות יוון-תורכיה. מאידך, קיימת בקפריסין דאגה בקשר לדיון שיהא באו"ם. לפי ידיעות אלו יש לקפריסין ענין רב בממשלה חזקה ביוון אשר תוכל לסייע לה בשעת הדיון באו"ם על עתיד האי.

ב ב ר כ ה

י.נ.י.

העתק: שה"ח  
הסנכ"ל  
השגריר, ניקוסיה  
הציר, אנקרה

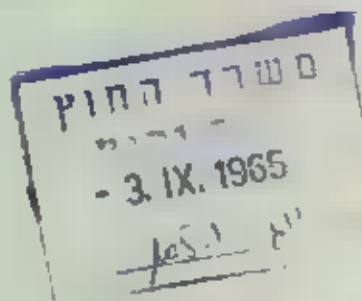
ס נ ד י

הימניקט, יוון  
למנכ"ל  
~ 11/11



בלגרד, כס' באב חשב"ה  
27 באוגוסט 1965

יוג. 103.3



776

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאת : הממונה הזמני

הנדון: עזרה לנפגעי השטפונות

מכתב מ- 4.8.65 המסביר את השיקול המדיני להמנעות ממחן סיוע, הגיע הנה אחרי ששלחתי את תזכורתי מ-16.8.65.

נראה לי שלבעיה צד נוסף. העם היהודי וישראל אהודים מאד כאן ודוקא בקרב השכבות העממיות הרחבות.

מבורני שזה יעודרם באהדה זו, כשגם מדינתנו חסצא בין המדינות הרבות ממזרח וסמערב - מארה"ב עד סין העממית - שהגישו להם סיוע בעת צרה.

אופי האסון הוא כזה, שהעזרה לא נשאה אופי ספונטני ואחמול שוב הודיעו על עזרה נוספת (כפום גדולה של שפיכות משבריה).

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העמק: כלכלית







LEGATION D'ISRAEL

105.7 י"ג

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, יר' באב חשכ"ה  
12 באוגוסט 1965

750

יוג. 524.1

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
פלוס  
רשמי  
[Signature]

*Handwritten signature:*  
[Signature]

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הממונה הזמני

הנדון: היוגוסלבים מגלים את היחרונו  
של מסעדות פרטיות.

כדי לקדם את פיתוח התיירות הורשתה השנה  
הקמה מסעדות, בתי קפה ופנסיונים פרטיים, תוך  
הגבלות מסוימות. העיקרית בהן - שאסור להעסיק  
יותר משלושה עובדים, לא כולל "כני המספחה המצומצמת"  
(באיזורים מסוימים - חמישה).

מצ"ב קטע סכתכה על מקום נופש מפורסם  
בחוף האדריאטי "מקרקסה", פרי עטו של פליטוניסט  
יוגוסלבי מפורסם.

ב ב ר כ ה,

*Handwritten notes and signature:*  
[Signature]  
א. שנון

העתק: כלכליה  
מר מ. צור, מנכ"ל מס"ה

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קטע מהכתבה "טרדינים בחול", מאת זייקה זיבולוביץ (טרפים)

"- אלה שמצליחים להימלט (מהדוחק של ■■■ הים) ממהרים בכיוון המסעדה הפרטית של מרקו פוחרץ" - שיש לה סיסמא: "אנא, אל תשאלו מה יש לנו, אלא תגידו מה רצונכם". אומרים שבערבים מסויימים למרקו 16 סוגי דגים.

אצלו ארבוץ העבודה הנו פשוט. כולט עובדים: הוא, אשתו, אחיו, חתנתו והאח הקטן ואינם שואלים כמה צריך לעבוד.

כל אחד ממלא ■ משרות:

אשתו היא: קופאית, מנהל חשבונות, מבקר, גובה, מלצר ראשי, מנהל המטבח, שומר לילה, העין החשמלית של המסעדה.

מרקו הוא: המנהל הכללי, המנהל השכני, המנהל המסחרי, המנהל הכספי, הועד המנהל, מנהל הפרסומת, מנהל שרות האספקה, ספק, נהג, מלצר... כך גם האחרים.

אין הייררכיה. בחמסקה אינם שואלים מי צריך להוציא מה האשפה, מי שמשחרר הראשון עושה זאת. -"

11

THE [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]



בלגרד, כ"ח בחמוז תשכ"ה  
28 ביולי 1965

יוג. 1. 301

724

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הממונה הזמני

105.1 117

הנרון: מופעי "הסולידריות" בסקופיה

ביום 26 ביולי, יום השנה של הרעידה מ-1963, נפתחו בסקופיה "מופעי הסולידריות" השנתיים. מטרתה לציינ את הסולידריות הבינלאומית ואת חידת העיר ל-74 מדינות ורות שנחננו לה סיוע באסונה.

תוכן המופעים - סדרה של מופעים מוסיקליים וחברויות ספורט בהשתתפות בינלאומית.

השתתפתי בפתיחה החגיגית אליה הוזמן הסגל הדיפלומטי.

השתתפו השגרירים של שוויצריה, קנדה, מקסיקו, פולין, הונגריה, בולגריה, של מספר מדינות אפריקה ונציגים ממספר רב של שגרירויות אחרות ביניהם ארה"ב, כרה"מ, איטליה, אנגליה, צרפת, אוסטריה ועוד. הערבים, משום מה, לא השתתפו.

בעיר עצמה מורגשת פעולה בניה ושיקום אינסנסיביים. בימים אלה גם נודעו התוצאות של המרכז הבינלאומית המצומצם לחכנית-אב של סקופיה, בפרט זכו במשותף תוכנית יפנית וחוכנית של מחכננים מזגרב.

ב ב ר כ ה,

117

א. שנון

העתק: קשרי תרבות  
הסברה למזא"ר





תאריך

לחוק מס'

קוטר

אל

מאת

הנדון

①

②

③

זהו תלמיד - גמ  
בצורה נכונה  
על פי  
בחינה  
במסגרת  
התכנית  
הממשלתית  
המיועדת  
ללימוד  
התורה  
והפוסקים  
במסגרת  
התכנית  
הממשלתית  
המיועדת  
ללימוד  
התורה  
והפוסקים



תאריך 14.3.67

מס' ד

לחוק מסי

אל מעכ

מאת מעכ

הנדרש

כאשר הוצגו הודעות

ההוצאות לא הוצגו

בדיוק

ההוצאות  
הוצגו



כלגרד, ד' בחמוז השכ"ה  
4 ביולי 1965

671

אל : מזא"ר

מאח : חיים קריתי

הנדון: העיר קרוביבץ ביוגוסלביה

1. רצ"ב חרגוס קסע מעחון "פוליטיקה" היוגוסלבי מה- 22.6.65, בו מדובר על כיקור משלחת הקומסומול של ברה"מ בעיר קרוביבץ שביוגוסלביה.
2. נראה לי כרצוני להביא לידיעתכם פרטים אחדים אודות מה שעבר על עיר זו במלחמת העולם השנייה.

במלחמה על השמדת קבוצת חיילים גרמניים בידי פרטיזנים יוגוסלביים נורו 7,000 איש תוך ימים אחדים. בין המומחים-המרבית גברים וכן נשים וכיתת תלמידים ככני 12, אשר המורה לא הסכים לנסעם והלך אחר למות למרות שיוגוסלבי בעל פהלכים אצל הגרמנים השיג שחרור המורה מידי המרצחים.

3. לפי המסופר הסתייעו הגרמנים בבני ערובה מקומיים לשם קבורה אלפי המומחים ואחרי-כן העבירו את הקברנים אצל גרמניה כדי להעלים עקבות הפשע. אולם תוך התכתבות עם קרובים סיגנו הקברנים את מקום הקבורה ולזכר הקרבנות מפוזרות מצבות רבות הבעה בחורש ליד העיר קרוביבץ. מצבת האבן לזכר התלמידים הנה בצורת ספר גדול סתות ועל דפיו חרוטות דמויות ילדים.
4. עד היום נאמר בצד הגרמני לחיירים גרמניים הנוסעים ליוגוסלביה להסגל מלדורך על ארמת קרוביבץ וקרה באחד הימים שגרמנים שהו לביקור בעיר ושרו שירים בגרמניה במסעדה ויצאו משם מוכים. לפי הסיפור מעדיפים הגרמנים לעבור בסביבה כמכוננית בשעות החשכה.

הערה:-

חושבני שכל אדם הבא מישראל ליוגוסלביה ייטיב להכיר את הלכי רוחם של יוגוסלבים רבים לגבי הגרמנים אם יערוך סיור בעיר זו.

(מעניין שהזעם מופנה ביוגוסלביה בעקרו לגבי מערב גרמנים, אבל זהו ענין החורג מהסיפור על הזוועה שעברה על קרוביבץ).

ב ב ר כ ה,

ח. קריתי

SECRET, OF COURSE - 1940  
SECRET, 1941

Page

1. 1940

2. 1941

3. 1942

4. 1943

5. 1944

6. 1945

7. 1946

8. 1947

9. 1948

10. 1949

11. 1950

12. 1951

13. 1952

DELEGATION OF CC OF THE KOMSOMOL OF THE USSR VISITS KRAGUJEVAC

Politika, June 22, 1965 -

Kragujevac, June 21: A delegation of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the USSR, which is led by member of the Central Committee of the Komsomol Vladimir Krivoruchenko, visited Kragujevac today.

At the Opstina Committee of the Youth Federation, the members of the CC Komsomol delegation became acquainted with the work of the Youth Federation in the Kragujevac Opstina.

After this the guests visited the Memorial Park of the Kragujevac Patriots shot on October 21, 1941; the "Red Star" automobile factory; the School Centre, and some cultural-historical sights of the town.

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DELEGATION ■ CC ■ ■ KOMSOMOL OF ■ USSR VISITS KRAGUJEVAC

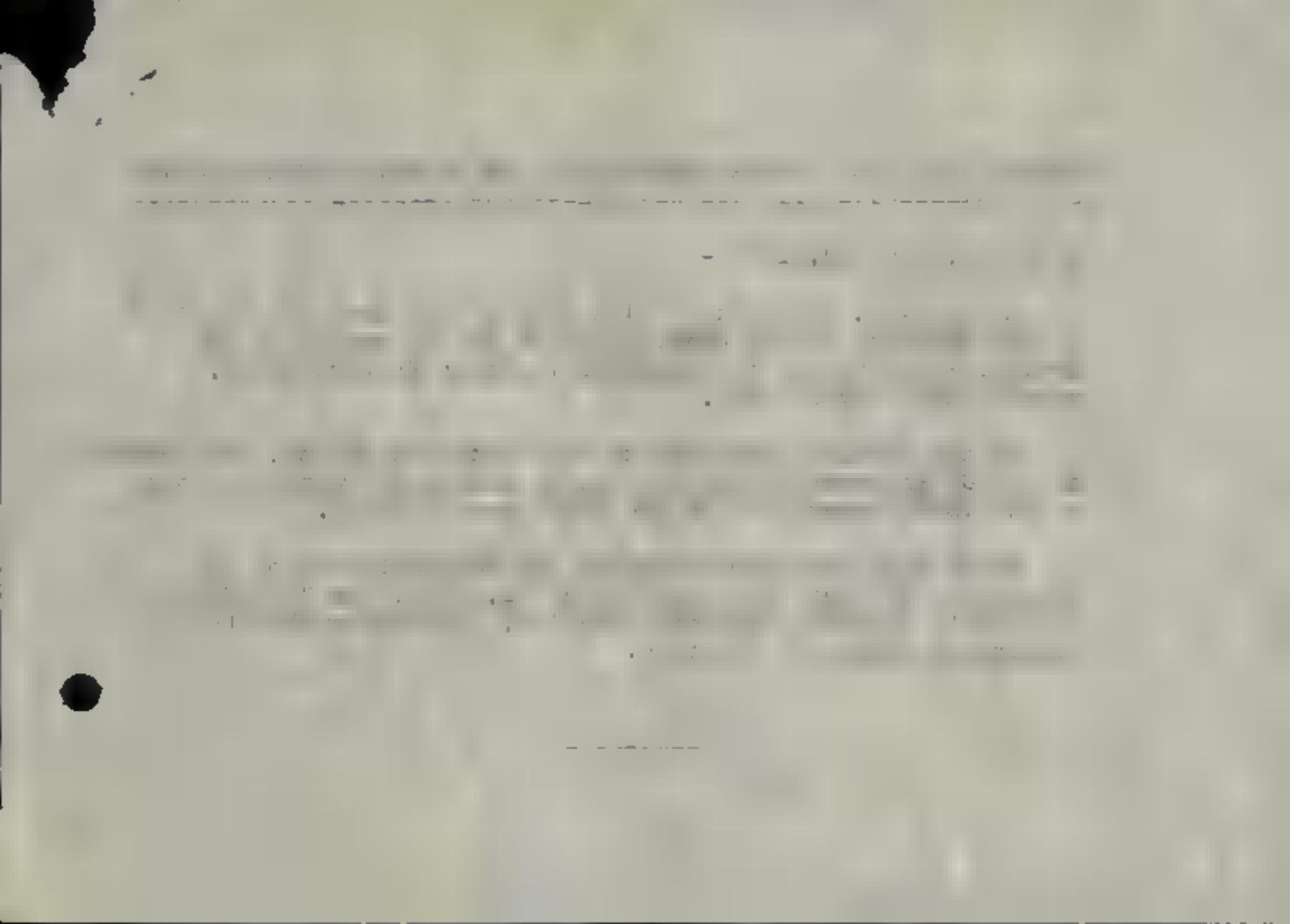
Politika, June 22, 1965 -

Kragujevac, June 21: A delegation of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the USSR, which is led by member of the Central Committee of the Komsomol Vladimir Krivoruchenko, visited Kragujevac today.

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הכנסת

ירושלים, כ"ט באייר תשכ"ה  
31 במאי 1965

אל : מנהל המחלקה למזרח אירופה, לידי סר א. פולק  
סאת מרכזת משרד הכנסת

115.1 ק"י

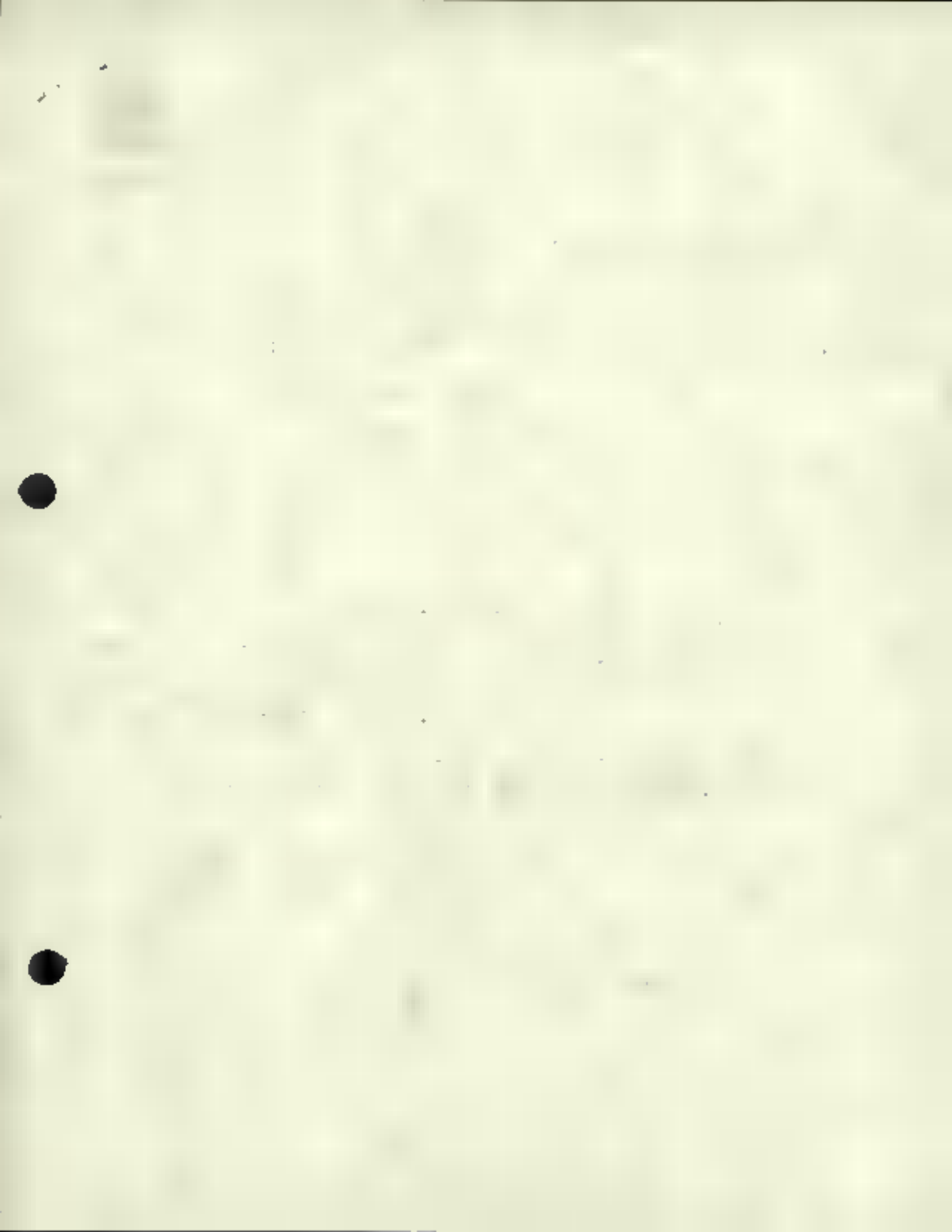
נחבקשתי על-ידי מזכיר הכנסת, סר  
ס. רוזסי, בהסכך לשיחתו אתך, להעביר  
אליך את מכתבו של נשיא האסיפה הפרלית  
של יונוסלביה בצרוף ההצהרה שנתקבלה  
על-ידי האסיפה.

■ סר רוזסי סבקש שתודיענו כהקדם  
יש להניח הצהרה זו על שולחן הכנסת.

כ ב ר כ ה,

חיה סן

החלטת הנגיד  
התקבלה  
אשר  
לדבר  
הנ"ל  
א.ב.65  
חמ/סב



REPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE FEDERATIVE  
DE YOUGOSLAVIE  
ASSEMBLEE FEDERALE  
LE PRESIDENT

Belgrade, le 13 mai 1965

Monsieur le Président,

honore de vous  
Assemblée Fédérale  
à Yougoslavie - assemblée  
châtreaux, tenu le 2  
le vingt-cinquième anniversaire de la victoire

Je vous saurais gré, Monsieur le Président  
vouloir faire connaître la présente  
présente Déclaration que après la prise  
les peuples de Yougoslavie devant la tâche  
relations dans le monde.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président  
sincèrement  
considération.

Edvard Kardelj,

Son Excellence  
Monsieur LADICH LOUZ  
Ministère du Intérieur  
Belgrade



SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

## DECLARATION

ADOPTED AT THE SOLEMN SESSION OF ALL CHAMBERS OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY,  
THE FEDERAL BOARD OF THE SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF  
YUGOSLAVIA AND THE FEDERAL BOARD OF THE FEDERATION OF VETERANS ASSOCI-  
ATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR OF YUGOSLAVIA

The great victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition over fascism, whose twentieth anniversary the freedom-loving world is celebrating today, was won in the name of the ideas of peace, independence, and equality for all countries and nations. Peoples suffered unheard-of sacrifices and devastations in order to develop on the basis of the historical experiences of the great anti-fascist war and on the principles of the United Nations Charter new international relations, from which domination and the use of force will be eliminated once and for all.

The past two decades since May 8, 1945, have been marked by an impressive growth of the material and intellectual potential of man and changes in world picture. The forces of democracy and progress have increased, the process of the emancipation of nations has embraced all continents, and the world community has been enriched by a large number of independent states, which have become active factors of international policy. Despite all the resistance and innum-



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ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

1961





dation, the ideas for which tens of millions of people gave their lives during the great anti-fascist war are becoming a living reality, and an inalienable right of peoples.

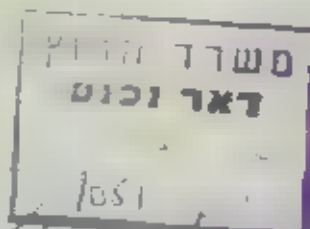
Today, on Victory Day, which makes it incumbent upon the present generations never to permit a new world catastrophe, the world again faces a new threat of war. Attempts to jeopardize by use of armed force the independence of peoples and their right to free independent development are again being made in international relations. The imperialist policy of colonial subordination and intervention is endeavouring to suppress the just liberation struggle of oppressed nations and to maintain the use of force and threat in the sphere of international relations. This would undoubtedly destroy the political and moral basis on which alone the civilization of our times can rest and seriously endanger the peace of all peoples.

Aware that the consistent implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence is the only alternative to war, and that today it is not only the precondition for any progress, but the precondition for the very survival of mankind, the people of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia appeal to all the peace-loving and democratic forces of the world to unite their efforts in a struggle against the forces of aggression and war for equal relations among nations, for the preservation of peace in the world, and for the further assertion of the principles on which the United Nations is based.

Belgrade, May 9, 1965.

בלברד, ו' באייר תשכ"ה  
9 במאי 1965

יוג. 262.1



504

אל ו מזא"ר

מח: הצירות בלברד

הנדון: בטלויזיה היוגוסלבית

1. ביום 30.4.65, בעת שהנסיא מימו חזר כביקור בקע"ם - נערך בשדה התעופה טכס קבלת פנים. טכס זה שודר בטלויזיה. בעת נאום מימו נראה מאחוריו הטל הדיפלומטי. בשורה הראשונה של הטל נראה משך זמן רב ציר ישראל מר אברהם קדרון.
2. ערב לפני-כן הראו מגן-דוד כרקע לשידור זמרה.
3. באחד במאי בשעות הצהריים שודרו החגיגות האחד במאי ברומניה, הונגריה, צ'כיה, פולין ומזרח גרמניה.  
בהפסקה בין השעה 13.15 עד שעה 14.00 ניתנו קטעי טרמונים אמריקאים על הולדתו הוליבוד. אחרי כן שודרו החגיגות במוסקבה.  
(בעת ששודרו החגיגות במוסקבה התבטאה אשה מקומית בנסיבות מצומצמות מאד בפני ידיד, שהיא מעדיפה לראות אמריקה מאשר מוסקבה).

ב ב ר כ ה,

ח. קרית



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Faint, illegible text or markings in the lower right area.



בלגרד, כד' בניסן תשכ"ה  
26 באפריל 1965

יוג. 105.1

Lo 51

אל : מנהל מ"א"ר

מאת : אברהם קררון

הנדון: שה"ח היוגוסלבי החדש

שה"ח החדש ( MARKO MIKEZIĆ ) - מי שהיה עד כה סגן חצר, נתמנה ביום ו' שעבר לתפקידו החדש.

הוא יליד 1921. חבר הועד המרכזי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית והיה עד לפני שנתיים שגריר בוואשינגטון.

נהניתי לפגוש אותו (לא נהניתי לפגוש את שה"ח הקודם) ולשוחח איתו. כי היתה לו גישה רצינית ועניינית לבעיות. מתמצא לא מעט בבעיותינו גם בגלל שרותו בוואשינגטון וגם בגלל שרותו כציר בקהיר בתחילת שנות החמישים. יודע לא מעט על יהדות (עמדתי על כך במספר שיתוח), היו לו חברים יהודים בבית הספר.

אביו, אהר המנהלים של חברת "פרוגרס" העוסקת במסחר עם ישראל - הוא ידיד כנה של היהודים ושל ישראל.

שה"ח הקודם ( KOČA POPOVIĆ ) נבחר לפדלמנט (החוק היוגוסלבי קובע שחבר פרלמנט אינו יכול להיות ■ בטמשלה) ולפי השמועות יקבל תפקיד מרכזי בצמרת המפלגה.

סגן שה"ח החדש ( MISO PAVICEVIĆ ) היה עד כה עוזר שה"ח לענייני אסיה - אמריקה, ועד לפני שנה היה חבר משלחת בניו-יורק.

ב ב ר כ ה,

אברהם קררון

העתק: לשכת שה"ח  
לשכת המנכ"ל



# משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר  
שגריר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מס' 72

חוברי: 251100 סבר 65  
תורמס: 251600

א לו [ ] ירושלים  
ממוסר אל כלגרד

יג' 105.1

מזאר.

1. שה"ח מוס ביץ הוחלף. במקומו נחננה סגנו גיקזיץ.
2. על העברת מוסוביץ בהפקיד אנוכאי מיו מזמן שמולות. הוא נבחר כעת לחבר הפרלמנט ויחננה מוס לפי שמולות, להפקיד מרכזי בטלגה.
3. החילופים באו לפי רצונו של מוסוביץ שכיחן בהפקיד שה"ח 12 שנה.

קדרון

מחלקת: [ ] רותם סרוחם מנכל (2) ספנכל מזאר בר נחייב רם

רכ/ש 25.4

מברק [ ] - מסווג

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# משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מס' 67  
חומר: 2011  
תאריך: 21.8.85

אל. המשרד ירושלים  
ממ. ישראל בלגיה

105.1 אל

המשרד.

קטע טבאומל אל חיסו בקונסטנצין ב-19 דגא באסיזה המונית לפי העהונות

ח.

עמים שלא עברו יעוצו דמים כמו למשל עמי יוגוסלביה, אלגיר וברה"מ

אינם יכולים להרגיל עצמם בזאת חטיבות סמירת השלום. בי דק בשלום

יחשד לבנות וליצור מייס טובים יותר, וכל מלחמה בסמירת היצירה האנושית.

מלחמה חרטה לו הייתה מיוזמת מידוע אבדון כי הייתה מסמירה את

האנשים יחד עם כל המוסלכיה והלגיר, עמי יוגוסלביה

למען השלום כי עמינו יודעים מה צירום

החלוצה פנינו את למען השלום.

בר סודן. וגם ארצות ערביות

דיקניות אחרות חורטות למעמדים למניעת מלחמה חדשה כי הן יודעות להעריך

השלום. בעיקר ממני שחלכו בדרך הקפת מסע אברחי הדס.

ידידים יקרים. ברצוני גם לאמר שאני ויגום

מעל סליון ערביים מלחיצאיים חייבים לחיות קשים סגורסים מביחם

סמטון החקבלה באו"ם. אנו מאמינים שיבוא יום וגם העוול גדול הזה יחוקק.

הצירות

התפוצה: שהח דוהם טרוהם מנכל 2 ספנכל מואר מוח חקר דס סבס

רב/זא





LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, ג' בניסן תשכ"ה  
5 באפריל 1965

יוג. 1.262

*[Handwritten signature]*

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411

אל : מוא"ר

מאח : הצירות בלגרד

הנדון: בשלויזיה היוגוסלכית

1. בשכח 3.4.65 בערב הוצג במשך כמחצית השעה בשלויזיה טרס רוסי על ריגא, לפיו נראו החיים כעיר כבגן עדן. (שיט, שעשועי ילדים, זוג מתבודד עם טרנזיסטור ועוד).

לא נשמעו מלים והטרס לווה במוסיקה, רבה כבלה - ג'ז.

2. בתום הטרס על ריגא הראו כעשר דקות הסונות פחונים. (אף זה בלי מלים, בלווי שירים ערבים - מוסיקה מזרחית).

ב ב ר ב ה,  
*[Handwritten signature]*  
ת. קליחי

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בלגרד, כו' באדר ב' תשכ"ה  
30 במרץ 1965

385

1051/11

יוב. 103.3

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאת : א. קדרון

הנדון: "דז'ילאס"-איזם ביוגוסלביה

הצו המצוי, מ.א.א.פ.ח. | אסתר אה שלג  
עו"מ. מ.א.א.פ.ח. |

כמה מעהוני העולם המערבי ובראשם "ניו-יורק טיימס" עושים פרסום רחב ל"דז'ילאס-איזם" החדש ביוגוסלביה.

וזאת, בעקבות מאמר של מרצה לפילוסופיה בעיר זאדר (יוגוסלביה) מיכאילו מביאילוב.

מיכאילוב פרסם בגליונות ינואר ופברואר של כתב עת ספרותי בבלגרד "דאלו" מאמר בשני חלקים בשם "קיץ במוסקבה", מיוסד על ביקור של חודש שערך בקיץ שעבר ברוסיה.

המשפט הכולל ביותר במאמרו השני שהופיע בגליון חודש פברואר היה, כי בריח המועצות היתה הארץ הראשונה שאדגנה מתנות מוח לעצורים פוליטיים ונקמה ברצח עמים.

גליון זה של פברואר הוחרם אחרי שזה הגיע ~~ל~~ ~~ה~~ לעיתונאים זרים כאן.

לירחון הספרותי "דאלו" תמוצה של כ-1000 עותקים לחודש ויוצעי דבר אמרו לי שהוא ירחון משעמם ביותר וספק באם תריסר אנשים קוראים אותו. ליצן אחד חוסיף: ברור שעורכי הירחון אינם קוראים אותו.

עד כמה שידוע לנו לא היה שום לחץ מצד השגרירות הרוסיה על שלטונות יוגוסלביה (כפי שסוטר "ניו-יורק טיימס" בבלגרד כתב).

ההשתלשלות היתה כדלקמן:-

- (1) מארי שלמאמר ניתן פרסום בעולם, ~~ה~~ ~~ה~~ ~~ה~~ הגליון.
- (2) שבועיים אחרי פרסום המאמר התפרסם בשבועון נסוף בבלגרד <sup>קולא</sup> "נין" מאמר החקפה נגד מיכאילוב.
- (3) בסוף פברואר נפגש טישו עם התובעים הכלליים ובין השאר הצביע על פרשם מיכאילוב כדוגמא שהתובעים צריכים לנקוט ידמה עצמית, ולא לחכות ל"צוו מבכה".

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(4) בחחילה מרס החליט מיכאילוב להתפרסם בכל מחיר. הוא כתב מכתב חשובה לשבועון "נין". מיכאילוב שכפל את המכתב בכמה מאות העתקים ושלח אותם בין השאר לכל עתונאי החוץ ביוגוסלביה.

באותה העת שלח מיכאילוב גם העתק ממאמרו "הטפורסם" לכמה כתובות באיטליה.

הרושם הוא שמיכאילוב רוצה להפך לבז'ילאס שני וכמה עתונאים מערביים עוזרים לו בכך, מבלי שהראה איזה שהם קווים מקבילים לבז'ילאס, למעט אותה הפסקא, שבה אמר דברים בלתי נעימים על ארץ קומוניסטית מאד ידידותית. אבל הדברים לא היו יותר גרועים מאשר אמר גרושצ'וב על תקופת סטלין.

מ ב ר כ ה ,

(12) /  
אברהם קדרון

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSION ON THE  
STRUCTURE OF THE  
ATOMIC NUCLEUS

1955









LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, ג' באדר ב' תשכ"ה  
7 במארס 1965

יוג. 105.2

293

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : א. שנון

105.1 י"ג

(ח)

הנדון: שינויים בצמרת היוגוסלבית

בקונגרס הרביעי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית של בוסניה - הרצגובינה שהפתח ב- 4.3.65 - הראשון מבין הקונגרסים הרפובליקניים שמתקיימים בעקבות הקונגרס השמיני של המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית - נבחר צוימין מיאטוביץ', עד כה שגריר יוגוסלבית בברז"מ, למזכיר מולטי. (במפלגות ברפובליקות אין מזכירים כלליים).

בחירה זו מהאימה לתחזיתו של היועץ הסובייטי בוגצ'וב בדבר השינויים הצפויים בצמרת היוגוסלבית (ראה מכתבי 101.1 מ- 7.2.65).

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

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בלגרד, ל' באדר א' תשכ"ה  
4 במרס 1965

יוב. 103.3

אל 1 מנהל מזא"ר

מאח : א. קדרון

הנדון: בעיית החנוך ביוגוסלביה

י"ג 1.10.65

רצ"ב תרגום מפגישת הנשיא טיסו עם ראשי הפחנכים ביוגוסלביה.

למרות אורך הדו"ח (12 עמודים) הנני מפליץ מאד לקרוא אותו, כי זהו, בעיני, הדו"ח המענין והמאלף ביותר שקראתי במשך כל שהותי כאן.

רק טיסו יכול היה לדבר בצורה כה גלויה-לב על כשלון החנוך במרכזים העירוניים.

נדמה לי שטיסו גם היחיד מביין שליטי ארצות הגוש שדיבר על כך בגוף ושהאשים את המשפחות ("הטובות") המבוססות כשלון חינוך ילדיהם.

כמובן שהתופעות השליליות בקרב בני בתים "טובים" אינן דבר חדש בפרט ואף קיימות לא מעט במזרח, ■ כי הקומוניסטים לא רוצים להודות בכך, - ולכן מקבלים רברי טיסו משמעות מיוחדת.

בברכה,

אברהם קדרון

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PRESIDENT TITO'S INTERVIEW WITH DELEGATES  
OF THE FEDERATION OF YUGOSLAV TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS  
(Belgrade, February 21, 1965, p.1.c.3)

Schools must produce new socialist Yugoslav man - At our universities and schools still many old matters are being taught in the old manner, stated President Tito in his interview with delegates of the Federation of Yugoslav Teachers' Associations

On February 11, in the morning, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received in the White Palace a delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Teachers' Associations headed by Dr Pero Simic, Professor of the Faculty of Arts of Zagreb University.

The delegation included Dr Petar Mandic, Assistant Professor of the Sarajevo Faculty of Arts; Dr Vlado Smit, Professor of the Faculty of Arts of Ljubljana University and President of the Federation of Yugoslav Teachers' Associations; Anka Radojevic, teacher of the "Branka Pavlovic" elementary school in Belgrade; Dr Pero Simic, Professor of the Faculty of Arts of Zagreb University; Dr Ljubomir Krneta, Director of the Institute for Pedagogical Research of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in Belgrade; Sava Mijanovic, Professor of Technology of the "Masinski Centar" school in Belgrade; Marica Dekleva-Modic, Senior Lecturer of the Faculty of Arts of the Ljubljana University; M. Simic, Headmaster of the "Jozef Potic" elementary school in Ljubljana; Petar Panovski, Professor of the Academy of Pedagogy in Skopje; Boza Nikolicjevic, Professor of Arithmetic of the Belgrade Teachers' School; Dr Nikola Potkenjar, Assistant Professor of the Faculty of Arts of Belgrade University; and Engineer Branko Palcic, the Director of the Secondary Geometric School in Zagreb.

Professor Pero Simic greeted President Tito on behalf of the members of the Federation of Yugoslav Teachers' Associations, after which he spoke about certain problems faced by teachers, which were dealt with at the Eighth Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists, and at the Congress of Teachers held in Zagreb recently. Professor Simic spoke about the place and tasks of schools under our contemporary conditions of socialist development, about the influence of social relations on schools, about the education of socialist young men, and effects of the negative trends accompanying our development on education, about professors, and conditions in the pedagogical sciences. "We feel that we are now in a period of imminent and significant changes. We would be very glad, Comrade President, to hear your opinion when we discuss these problems. We hope to have your personal support at least in certain actions."

President Tito: It was quite correct that at your Congress you put particular emphasis on the development of socialist man

President Tito: "I wish first to greet you and to express my satisfaction for having been given the opportunity to have so many of you here as my guests and to speak with you. I watched your Congress, and I can say that I was very pleased with the discussion and with your critical approach to many problems. I think that, in general, you have correctly realized the shortcomings existing in our school system, and all the problems concerning education. I know that you have difficulties. I do not want to mention here your material difficulties, I spoke about them at the Congress, and measures are being now undertaken for better remuneration of our educational and pedagogical personnel to enable them better to perform their functions, and to prevent people belonging to that profession from running away to offices, the economy, and the like. I must say that there are many negative things in educational methods in our country, in our whole school system. Just a few moments ago I had talks with a delegation of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Yugoslavia, and we spoke about our youth, about cases of crime and various deviations among young people. We agreed that young people can not be "cured" by courts and public prosecutors, but that they must start being educated from the very beginning, from below. This is primarily the duty of parents, and then also of all those who deal with education, from elementary schools onwards.

"At your Congress you put an emphasis on the development of socialist man, and that was quite correct. The formation of socialist man must begin from early age at home. Of course, there are many parents throughout Yugoslavia who are not able to educate their children in a socialist spirit, since they are not terribly firm of socialism themselves because of certain difficulties of a financial and social nature. But, there is something which every parent should do, and this is to achieve the formation of the moral character of his child in early childhood, since certain norms in that sense are ensured by the family even under the capitalist system. Little attention is paid to this matter in our families.

"Our countryside children are not imbued with various negative propensities as much as our city children, among whom this is rather prevalent. What is the reason for the fact that precisely our city children, and often those who come from well-to-do families, yield to these negative trends? I think that many parents who are

usually members of the League of Communists or the Socialist Alliance unfortunately engage themselves very little in this. They neither speak with their children nor care how their character will be formed. Many of them reason this way: let society educate the children, why should I keep telling to my child about Sutjeska, or explaining what it was like before the war? Well, if my child does not understand this or that thought today, let him go, he will understand it later, when he grows older. Such concepts and reasonings are wrong and harmful. Consequently, it is precisely in a city environment that we have the greatest number of young offenders, and not only in Belgrade, but also in other cities. The children of our leading officials least of all can be said to be good and to behave well. In short, it could be said that parents, particularly those who live under better financial conditions, have wrong views on the education of their children. They have other obligations and numerous functions, and the important thing for children is that they should have plenty to eat and that they are well dressed. In addition to this, they also receive pocket money, and then they are let go to the street, so as not to be in their parents' way at home. As parents have failed to create the necessary home discipline, children go to cinema and watch everything. Yet, many films shown and various entertainments organized are most dangerous enemies of these children. Our children watch various crime films, and the criminals in these films become in their eyes the heroes they imitate, in which way hooligans are formed, and various incidents take place in the streets of cities. Now, courts and public prosecutors must interfere, and such offenders are punished. I do not mean punishments for petty offences. We have discussed this matter, too, today. It is not a question of those who steal sweets, or fruit, and similar trifles, since everybody did this in childhood. I mean those who steal and ruin a car, and the like, causing damage to people, and who are becoming little by little gangsters. In this way, such a young man comes in conflict with the law, is served an adequate punishment, and goes to a house of correction. But, what do these houses of correction look like? I heard today what they are. These are, in fact, houses for spoiling young people. (A member of the delegation: "They teach each other.")

"The conditions prevailing there are such that they enable them precisely to learn from each other. They are not residential schools with a special discipline, in which the things that encourage young people to think over their mistakes, and which give them incentives, are present. These houses of correction are not good. The correction houses of the State Secretariat for Internal



Affairs of us are praised, since there is discipline and things are quite different in them. Consequently, parents are bound to ensure an ethical-political background and to take care of their children, at least as long as they attend elementary school and the first secondary school classes. Well, later, when such a young man enrolls himself at the university, he is already more independent."

Why do we have six different textbooks for the same subject matter in six republics? This is absolutely wrong

"What is education in our schools? You have discussed this matter at the Congress, and I saw that you have many difficulties. As for the material side of things, I think that it is not of primary, but of secondary importance. It is important, of course, that a teacher, who is the very civilization, must be properly remunerated, so that he can keep body and soul together without difficulty, and live in a pleasing manner. We have paid very little attention to this problem, and this is our fault. Of course, we have been talking about this for years. You remember what the situation was a couple of years ago. Now, for instance, teachers were remunerated. This matter was left then to communes, but I knew that certain communes have been ill-treating teachers, so that they remained several months without pay. Consequently, the attitude of society towards educators, towards educational personnel was not correct.

"But, when it is a question of education in our schools, I think that in the first place the written programs are not good. The school reform has produced no special results, in fact, it is just coming, and we all must do our best to solve this problem with your help. I am surprised, for instance, that our young man, when he graduates now from a university having completed his education, knows so little about our history, and particularly our recent past. (A remark: "And about our real life, too.") Yes, he knows least about our real life. Our children often learn many things that have negative effects on their young minds, while insufficient attention is paid to what is really necessary. Thus, after they complete their education, we have many of them with whom we later have all kinds of difficulties. Even a negative view is being formed among our young people, and a concept, about which I heard just today--that the old generation that has carried out the revolution, was heroic, but that it has fulfilled its task, that it is today worth nothing, and that it should be replaced by the young generation. All these things influence our young people so that they are not such as we would wish them to be.



The school programmes and instruction in general should be adapted to the needs and the objectives we wish to attain. It is not enough just to launch slogans and to say that it is necessary to form a socialist man. It is necessary to secure a base, on which such a socialist man will develop. Yet, as you may see, many old things, and old ways, are still being taught at our universities and schools. Our textbooks are of all colours. I object primarily to the fact that we have, for example, six different textbooks for the same subject matter in six republics, and this is absolutely wrong." (Remark: "and, six different policies, too.")

Dr Pero Simlesa: "I am afraid, Comrade President, that the same will happen very soon in the communes, too" (laughter).

President Tito: "This is our great weakness, and I am continuously insisting on matters which must be common, since we are citizens of a single country. I do not mean that we should neglect various nationalities, their past, and characteristics, these matters, too, must be taught. But, all this should be done in quite a different manner. Children of every republic must learn about the past of all our peoples, their history, arts, and everything. In our country, however, everybody wishes to brag about this or that history, this or that great man, and the like. Yet, these were often very insignificant great men who should not be mentioned at all."

Dr Nikola rotkenjak: "Pedagogues and other educational workers support precisely this thesis. However, they are confronted with a series of other problems, with commercialism, for example, so that they cannot obtain uniform textbooks."

President Tito: "We must have them."

Dr Petar Mandic: "We are communists, we all have the same purposes, but different practice."

President Tito: "And at that, a practice that is formed in a wrong way. That is why we had today to raise again the national question to see how it is to be treated now, what is national chauvinism, what is localism, and so on. You are bound to work not on integration of nationalities, but on the development of a new, socialist, Yugoslav man who will be immune from all these nationalist negative propensities. Yet, our present school program in individual republics is not such as to tend towards this aim. It causes the disintegration of just that which is most positive."

Therefore, school programmes really must be corrected.

"The instruction, particularly in higher schools, greatly depends, of course, on textbooks and mimeographed lectures, and these depend, in turn, on professors and teachers. I do not mean that the old teachers and professors have played a negative role. On the contrary, at the beginning, they were so to say our sole support. But, I wonder, since I do not know--how these professors and teachers, who have spent up to 25 years at universities, are now working out their lectures, and what the mimeographed lectures they prepare look like. For, even in arithmetic and chemistry the old principles and theories are no longer adequate. Matters in these fields, too, are now quite different, and appear in a much more difficult and more complicated form, yet--these are the sciences of the future.

"In addition to this, it would be necessary to change educational methods and to get rid of the programmes of those matters that our men will never need in their life again. We should tend more towards specialization, but not onesidedly. In general, we should disburden a student of that which he will not need in his future life. Well, he may deal with such things later, if he happens to be interested in them. For, otherwise, if he has no interest in them, he will forget them as soon as he leaves school, no matter how patiently you might have taught him these things. You should offer to him now, within this short period--yet, of course, a 30-year period is not that short--what he needs for his work, and let him interest himself later in other matters along with the duties he will have as a citizen of socialist Yugoslavia. I think that you, too, have already seen that our methods of instruction do not correspond to our conditions, that the curricula are top-heavy, and that certain matters, which were important for capitalist society, should be excluded from textbooks, particularly those of history. An overburdened programme cannot be mastered--just look how many there are who know very little, or who are almost complete ignoramuses, among students who have graduated from faculties.

"Consequently, there is a whole range of problems that you cannot solve alone, and therefore, we all will have to deal with them together. It would be good if what I say were to be adopted, immediately, but--you know--there is democracy, and different opinions are appearing in this field. But, something of this will be adopted, but you, too, must be persistent with appropriate people and factors. I saw it at your Congress that you have correctly realized the matters.

I was still in Brioni when I read the materials of your Congress, and I was very pleased to see that you had approached the problems openly and critically. That is good. Now, let me hear what you have to say."

Dr. Ljubomir Krneta: "I think that a stronger emphasis should be put on the social function of teachers, and on the social value of their work. We cannot transplant to this sphere the system of payment in the economy in a simplified and slightly vulgar manner."

President Tito: "I agree with you."

Dr. Ljubomir Krneta: "Every man who educates others carries out also a social mission--in this case, the noblest mission of forming a socialist personality, and this fact must be supported morally rather than materially. This moral support will have a manifold effect: first, on the mobilization of new personnel who will know that they are engaging themselves in a service which has a great social significance, and at the same time, this support will positively influence those people who are already engaged in this profession. We cannot all come to Belgrade, Zagreb, and Ljubljana. There are people who will have to work also under more difficult conditions, in most remote villages, out of love for their profession."

Dr. Petar Mandić spoke about the school reform and the necessity for making all-round preparations for such social undertakings.

"Education of teachers is not yet a national problem, yet I think that it should be."

President Tito: "We must form the character of the socialist teacher."

Dr. Petar Mandić spoke then about shortage of school room, and insufficient number of qualified teachers.

Instruction programmes must be adapted to our conditions

President Tito: "I wish to say something about the character of our schools in general. Let us take the eight-year schools as an example. Students who graduate from our eight-year schools are not able to join in the processes of modern production. Yet, the eight-year school should equip them for this. Now, they go to high schools, and then they make up their mind later to attend the university, and we have a situation,

in which the number of university students increases, but often poor experts graduate from universities, while we are still lacking personnel with secondary education. The programme for eight-year schools should be adapted to our needs, at least in the last two or three classes, so that a student who graduates from an eight-year school could immediately join in production, in our industry, a fact which would disburden the secondary schools. That is why we have a division into intellectual and manual workers, which may have far-reaching consequences. You saw that I was against this at the Congress. Then there are differences in salaries, various undesirable problems arise, and all this is connected with the educational system.

"As for high schools, I think that just their programmes are most over-burdened with various unnecessary matters. This, too, should be examined. The situation concerning elementary schools is easier, since we know what to do in that respect. When I was in Kuntzevo, I visited the eight-year school, and I think that it is comparatively well organized. I told them myself that they should take into consideration the fact that most of the girls attending their school would not continue their education, but would stay to work in their village, in households, so that they must be offered the necessary knowledge, a fact which at a time was never taken into consideration. In Finland I visited a domestic science school which was very well organized and equipped.

"If we were to have in secondary schools good programmes which would not be over-burdened with superfluous matters, we would be able to create better and more realistic possibilities for the further education of students of these schools, so that also our universities would produce more capable personnel. Therefore, the instruction programmes really must be adapted to our conditions and to the present situation.

"You spoke at your Congress about the formation of socialist man. But, we are forming two kinds of socialist man--an intellectual and a worker, instead of forming a single man of socialist society. In our whole system we must keep improving these matters, and this does not depend on you alone. It is a sad thing that our young man thinks as early as in his secondary school of a good place in a factory, or elsewhere in the economy where he would have a good salary. A given atmosphere has already been created in this respect, which arouses such feelings. We must disperse this atmosphere, and



we will succeed in doing so only if we form a real socialist man who will realize that every job in socialist society is beneficial and worthy of every individual. Young people must be educated in this way, and efforts must be made for diminishing the differences between intellectual and manual work, for their gradual elimination. Of course, this cannot and will not be achieved by forming two categories of socialist men. These are the problems that must be solved today."

Dr Nikola Rotkanjak spoke about the introduction of polytechnic education. "There is much lack of understanding and much resistance in this sphere, Comrade President. Your support would greatly help us in this matter."

President Tito: "You will have our support without difficulty. But we demand, in turn, your support."

Dr Pero Simlusa stated that there was a very low percentage of workers' and peasants' children at secondary schools. The whole system of scholarships and students' homes has completely failed. This is a matter that cannot be solved either by ourselves alone, or by socio-political organizations alone. But, we should do something radical. Just yesterday, Comrade Smidt of Ljubljana, who happens to know by heart the necessary data, told us, Comrade President, that the percentage of workers' children at the Ljubljana University is now lower than it was before the war. This is terrible...

President Tito: "That is why there are problems at that University."

"I have already said that in the present phase it would be necessary to alter the program of eight-year schools so that more elements, which would enable their students to join the economy, should be included in them. However, it must be foreseen that in near future students should engage themselves in production immediately after graduating from high schools. In that case, a quite different selection for universities, too, will be carried out. We will achieve this also through materially and urging precisely these professional personnel who come from secondary schools, skilled and semi-skilled workers. In any case, we must establish a balance."

Marica Dekleva-Medic: "Our young people are not rushing only to the high schools, but they also enrol themselves at vocational schools. But, we have not yet

a well-ranified network of these schools or the required capacities. Only if a student does not succeed in enrolling himself at a vocational school, he goes to a high school. An insufficient number of vocational schools is our bottleneck."

President Tito: "That is right, we will have to pay more attention to vocational schools."

Dr Petar Mandić: "Yet, there is very little working and technical education in high schools, this kind of education has completely failed, and exists merely formally. (Remark: It does exist in the programme but not in practice). You mentioned, Comrade President, this selection of students for university. Even though we did not carry out a scientific analysis--we still have not a single institution that can deal with the study of university instruction--I can say that there are probably 10 and perhaps even more per cent of higher school and university students, of whom it may be said that it is a pity that they attend universities. Yet, we have no means to prevent them from studying. Such a student appears at examinations, for example, five to six times, and finally the professors let him go with the lowest possible mark. He graduates from the faculty, and is good for nothing."

President Tito: they "They got sick of him at the faculty, so that they seek to get rid of him, and then he is really good for nothing."

Dr Nikola Patković: "After that, when he obtains any diploma whatsoever, in which it is not stated how many times he had failed at examinations, he pushes forward, and often obtains a position for which he is no good, and to which his ability does not correspond at all."

Dr Pero Sinčosa: "But, this is a wider problem that we, pedagogues, cannot solve alone. I just do not know how could we solve it. As for the future, I see clearly. When we build up socialist society, when people reach approximately the same material level, we will clearly know that a selection should be carried out only on the basis of capacities, interests, and efforts at work. Yet, today, the problem of selection is too big for us. It is not a question only of pedagogical selection, but it is, unfortunately, being transformed also into social selection."

President Tito: "Of course, we must not carry out selection according to the social structure, but in accordance with capacities, provided that the conditions for development must be created also for children of workers and peasants."

Dr Pero Sinlesa: "...We have not the kind of system of scholarships and students' homes that would offer a guarantee at least to children of workers and peasants that we will get them to universities by means of scholarships."

President Tito: "Intellectual capacity of a child may be noticed as early ~~as~~ in the eighth class of eight-year school. I visited certain schools and asked teachers whether the intellectual capacities of children increase from year to year. They told me that they do, and that obviously. The intelligence quotient of a child can be ascertained also in elementary school, and it develops very rapidly. I mean here also children in villages, in industrial centres, workers' children. We can solve this problem very easily, but we have not been paying attention to it up till now, but have been following the line of least resistance."

Dr Pero Sinlesa: "The family no longer represents the educational environment it represented before, since it is usual for both parents to be employed. But, unfortunately, we--as society--have not done much to help such a family."

President Tito: "We had something at the beginning, but we liquidated it. Nurseries, kindergartens, and the like were opened, but almost all that was blown away when the principle of economic interest was introduced."

Dr Nikola Potkonjak: "We are endeavouring now to fight for children's all day stay in schools, so that they may be influenced after their lessons, as well. At least in cities, where this is most badly needed. But, this is practically impossible. When you have two or three shifts in a school, you may have good teachers under such conditions--yet, we often have not got them--and all the problems are solved in a pedagogical manner, but still it will be very difficult."

In certain cases we build unnecessary buildings, yet we have not enough schools

President Tito: "I know that, and I am vexed because in certain cases we build buildings that we need not (for instance, said someone, monumental buildings)."

Yes, monumental buildings which swallow milliards of dinars. In certain cases, we build factories before having secured all the necessary conditions and solved the problem of raw materials, yet these factories cost several tens of milliard dinars. Of course, with these funds we could have built numerous schools; but there is not the required understanding for this, not enough attention is paid to this matter.

"There is a whole range of problems, and I will do my best within the limits of my possibilities to solve them."

Dr Petar Mandić: "There is also the problem of recreation of young people. Our youth is abandoned, so to say, to spontaneous recreation in the streets."

President Tito: "Yes, there is again a lack of the necessary space, various play-grounds, and projects."

Petar Panovski: "We must do everything we can to offer certain possibilities to young people and to make up in a certain way for what we cannot offer to them in schools and in the family, so that our students do not waste their leisure time in the streets, or standing around in front of cinemas. In small places, cinemas are the only recreation for high school students."

President Tito: "The social organizations, particularly the Socialist Alliance, both individually and as a whole, should do most for the solving of the problems concerning young people. It is not enough to discuss the matter just occasionally, but systematic actions are needed in this sphere."

Dr Ferdo Siplosa: "Comrade President, we thank you for having received us, for having found time to listen to our remarks, and we hope that when we meet next time, we will be perhaps able to tell you more praiseworthy news."

President Tito: "This meeting was very beneficial for me, and I am glad to see that you share our views. I think that we should not wait till the next Congress for another meeting to discuss these matters."

"In addition to congresses, you could perhaps organize more frequently consultative meetings, so that a greater activity could be noticed. Our public would receive this as an evidence of your serious efforts for the solving of topical problems in the sphere of education and schools."



Dr Petar Mandic: "But, Comrade President, I am not sure whether I express the opinion of all the present, but I think that the press did not give enough publicity to our Congress, and that it did not give it the place it deserved."

President Tito: "I think so too. They commented on it in a rather shy manner."

A member of the delegation: "At our Congress, we very sharply criticized the press."

President Tito: "You were right. I, too, criticize our press a good deal."

Engineer Branko Palcic reported to President Tito on specific problems in vocational schools.

Finally, President Tito thanked his guests--the distinguished educational and pedagogical workers--for the detailed information they offered to him during the talks on topical problems in their profession.

TP/I/aj

PRESIDENT TITO'S LETTER TO THE CONFERENCE OF  
WOMEN OF YUGOSLAVIA  
(Borba, February 25, 1965, p.1.c.1)

The President of the Republic Tito has sent the following letter to the first regular Assembly of the Conference of Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia, which began in Belgrade yesterday:

"Dear comrades,

"I would gladly accept your invitation to attend the first regular Assembly of the Conference for Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia, but, being very occupied, I am unable to attend it. Therefore, I send you my warmest greetings and express my conviction that the work of your Assembly will be successful.

"Your Assembly is being held after the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and I expect that the problems of women's social position and activities will be considered in the light of the Congress decisions, which are of enormous significance for the further development of our social community, in which women, as citizens and workers, play an important role.

"The results achieved so far in the development of our society permit women's position to be changed as well. There is a large number of women who are working in the economy and social services, and their number is steadily increasing. Conditions for education of young women are improving more and more. We know that there are still many difficulties and weaknesses. It must be openly acknowledged that the position of our women as mothers and active workers in all social activities is very often not easy. That is why our society must more systematically and more effectively solve these problems. In this respect, a great responsibility rests with the organized activity of our women.

"We must develop our social activities more than in the past in order to improve the position of family, and particularly the position of employed women. In the coming period, we must make greater efforts to create better social conditions for the education and instruction of the younger generations. By increasing the number of children's institutions, and by organizing other forms of assistance to family conditions will be created for women's role to be better expressed in social life as well as in the education of children both in towns and in villages.

"All these and other questions are a component part of the struggle for the development of socialist social relations, and our society must strive to settle them. This demands even wider activity on the part of women themselves in all social activities.

"I wish your Assembly to reach agreement on activity which will contribute to these general efforts."

TITO

כלגוד, ט"ו אדר א' תשכ"ח  
17 במרואר 1965

199

יוג. 261.2

אל : מנהל מדא"ר

מאה : א. קדרון

הגדרון: "מכתב אל דדי"

רצ"ב הרגום מכתב מענין שהופיע ב-"פוליטיקה" ג- 5  
במרואר 65.

המכתב נכתב ע"י סטיריקון "ממעם", שהוא חבר מפלגה ידוע  
ומבובד.

מכתב זה נכתב בהשראה, כי לאחרונה התרכז, כנראה, הבקשות  
מאת החברה העליונה ביוגוסלביה לשלוח ■ ילדיהם לחנוך בתו"ל -  
לא רק לאוניברסיטאות כי גם לבתי ספר תיכוניים.

במכתב כפי שהתפרסם בעתון מופיעה המלה "דדי", ולא  
המלה הסרבית לאבא.

ב ב ר כ ה,

אברהם קדרון

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Polanka, February 5, 1965

A LETTER FROM COLLEGE

Dear Daddy,

I should not write to you so frequently. It is not done. But, daddy, I must. My prestige is at stake. I must know, daddy, what you ~~are~~ now, what your position is, daddy, what you represent in this distant land, daddy. Recently I had some trouble. The strongest boy in this school, Lord Mountain, told me that he was not going to sit next to me, if my father was just a simple senior official. Please, daddy, if you are not already some shot, try and become one.

Let me know all about your bank account. Everything in the bank statement must be expressed in pound sterling. I would be happy to know that you ~~are~~ one of the ~~most~~ prosperous businessmen. I expect the ~~sum~~ to be substantial.

Tell me about the weather, daddy. It would be really be nice if you had also frequent and dense fogs in your country. Then I could keep up in a dignified way in conversation about weather. You do not know what prestige ~~is~~ in the life of a gentleman. Daddy, please inform me ~~whether~~ whether there ~~are~~ gramophones in your country, in the Balkans, and whether it is true that you are importing them from this country. Is it true that there is a man in your country who eats gramophone records for breakfast? How terrible! You must let me know about it, because I have to keep silent when they made jokes and laughed on my account.

I am satisfied, daddy, I have learnt here many nice little ~~things~~ songs. I like best the one which literally translated into our language runs:

Cat and mouse, cat and ~~mouse~~

Why has a poor man got no house?

How do you stand in this respect?

How is my lady mother? Tell her that I have learnt perfectly the most beautiful language - English, the language spoken by the richest people in the world.

Send me a picture of our new car. It will serve me as an introduction card to the club. "Ferrari 65" is the best club. See that your car is a "Mercedes" at least.

Daddy, let me tell you that I am no longer home sick. I am sorry

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all activities. It emphasizes that these records are essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the information collected. The document also highlights the need for regular audits and reviews to identify any discrepancies or errors in the data.

In the second part, the focus shifts to the methods used for data collection and analysis. It describes various techniques, including interviews, surveys, and observations, and explains how these methods are used to gather information from different sources. The document also discusses the importance of using appropriate statistical methods to analyze the data and draw valid conclusions.

The third part of the document addresses the issue of data security and confidentiality. It outlines the measures that should be taken to protect the information from unauthorized access, disclosure, or destruction. This includes implementing strong security protocols, using secure communication channels, and ensuring that all personnel involved in the process are trained in data handling procedures.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and using proper methods for data collection and analysis. It also emphasizes the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the system remains effective and efficient over time.

The document concludes with a statement of the author's intent. It states that the purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the data collection and analysis process, and to serve as a guide for anyone involved in this work. The author expresses confidence that the information provided will be helpful and informative.

CONFIDENTIAL

to have opposed your idea of being educated abroad in a foreign college. I have learnt here that grief does not benefit a gentleman.

Daddy, send me £ 114 to the "International Bank of London". This is for going skiing.

It is amusing to be here. We play new games: the "Red Peril" and the "Iron Curtain".

I must stop writing. The bell is ringing for morning prayers. Write to me, daddy. In English of course!

Your boy M.S.M. jr.

(-) Bulatović - Vlb











בלגרד, כ" בטבת תשכ"ה  
25 בדצמבר 1964

יוג. 105.2

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אל : מוז"ר

מאה : א. שנון

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105/1

חידון: הקונגרס השמיני של המפלגה הקומוניסטית  
היוגוסלבית

א. מקור מקומי המקורב לחוגים מפלגתיים ענייניים מסר לי:

1. הקמידו על מפאח בינומובליקני לא רק בבחירת חברי הועד המרכזי, בן 155 חברים, אלא גם בבחירת הועד השועל שלו, בן 19 חברים - במקום לסקושק בן השבעים, שפרש מטיבות גיל, נבחר סלובניאני אחר סגן ראש הממשלה בוריס קרייגר; בחירתו של צוויטין מיאטוביץ' - השגריר במוסקבה - באה כדי להגדיל הנציגות של בוסניה והרצגובינה.
2. מיאטוביץ' יעזוב כנראה בקרוב את תפקידו במוסקבה כדי לחתרוז בפעילות המפלגתית בבלגרד. יש להניח שבמקומו ימונה חבר אחר של הועד המרכזי. ברה"מ מיוצגת בבלגרד על-ידי חבר הועד המרכזי וכללי ההדדיות מחייבים את יוגוסלביה לנהוג כמות. אבל כדי לשמור על שיווי משקל, יוגוסלביה גם מיוצגת בואשינגטון על-ידי שגריר-חבר בועד המרכזי.
- (הערה: אמנם השגריר בואשינגטון, מיצ'ונוביץ, הוא היחידי מהשגרירים, פרט למיאטוביץ, שנבחר מחדש לועד המרכזי. שאר השגרירים, חברים קודמים בועד המרכזי (באיטליה, יוון, אלז'יר ועוד) וכמותם מספר עוזרים של שר החוץ - "נפלו קרבן" למגמות החידוש של הועד המרכזי ומתן ייצוג יתר לעסקנים בדרג הרמובליקני ונציגי הכלכלה על חשבון הייצוג המופרז של הממשל המרכזי.)
3. בועד המרכזי חבר יהודי אחד: הסופר אוסקר דויצ'ו. כן נמנה יהודי על ועדת הפיקוח בת 25 חברים - הגנרל סודורוביץ'-לרר (שניהם מגדירים עצמם מבחינה לאומית כסרבים. יחסו של דויצ'ו כלפי ישראל הוא בלתי-אוהד).
- ב. היועץ הסובייטי בוגצ'וב אמר לי, שהם מרוצים מהקונגרס, מאחר שהוא אישר מחדש את דרכה המרכזיסטית - לניניסטית של המפלגה היוגוסלבית. במיוחד הם מרוצים מהתשובות הברורות של טישו במסיבה עם העתונאים הזרים, בה אישר בין היתר שכרושצ'וב עשה שגיאות. בלטה הקונגרס הנסיון הרגילה של היוגוסלבים לדבר בצורה כללית ומעורמלת (בוגצ'וב לא הרגיש שהוא פוסל בטומס הם של הרוסים).

741

NOTES: 51, 11, 17

— 100 —

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
FOR THE YEAR 1890.

1. 1997-1998 2. 1998-1999 3. 1999-2000 4. 2000-2001 5. 2001-2002 6. 2002-2003 7. 2003-2004 8. 2004-2005 9. 2005-2006 10. 2006-2007 11. 2007-2008 12. 2008-2009 13. 2009-2010 14. 2010-2011 15. 2011-2012 16. 2012-2013 17. 2013-2014 18. 2014-2015 19. 2015-2016 20. 2016-2017 21. 2017-2018 22. 2018-2019 23. 2019-2020 24. 2020-2021 25. 2021-2022 26. 2022-2023 27. 2023-2024 28. 2024-2025 29. 2025-2026 30. 2026-2027 31. 2027-2028 32. 2028-2029 33. 2029-2030 34. 2030-2031 35. 2031-2032 36. 2032-2033 37. 2033-2034 38. 2034-2035 39. 2035-2036 40. 2036-2037 41. 2037-2038 42. 2038-2039 43. 2039-2040 44. 2040-2041 45. 2041-2042 46. 2042-2043 47. 2043-2044 48. 2044-2045 49. 2045-2046 50. 2046-2047 51. 2047-2048 52. 2048-2049 53. 2049-2050 54. 2050-2051 55. 2051-2052 56. 2052-2053 57. 2053-2054 58. 2054-2055 59. 2055-2056 60. 2056-2057 61. 2057-2058 62. 2058-2059 63. 2059-2060 64. 2060-2061 65. 2061-2062 66. 2062-2063 67. 2063-2064 68. 2064-2065 69. 2065-2066 70. 2066-2067 71. 2067-2068 72. 2068-2069 73. 2069-2070 74. 2070-2071 75. 2071-2072 76. 2072-2073 77. 2073-2074 78. 2074-2075 79. 2075-2076 80. 2076-2077 81. 2077-2078 82. 2078-2079 83. 2079-2080 84. 2080-2081 85. 2081-2082 86. 2082-2083 87. 2083-2084 88. 2084-2085 89. 2085-2086 90. 2086-2087 91. 2087-2088 92. 2088-2089 93. 2089-2090 94. 2090-2091 95. 2091-2092 96. 2092-2093 97. 2093-2094 98. 2094-2095 99. 2095-2096 100. 2096-2097 101. 2097-2098 102. 2098-2099 103. 2099-2100 104. 2100-2101 105. 2101-2102 106. 2102-2103 107. 2103-2104 108. 2104-2105 109. 2105-2106 110. 2106-2107 111. 2107-2108 112. 2108-2109 113. 2109-2110 114. 2110-2111 115. 2111-2112 116. 2112-2113 117. 2113-2114 118. 2114-2115 119. 2115-2116 120. 2116-2117 121. 2117-2118 122. 2118-2119 123. 2119-2120 124. 2120-2121 125. 2121-2122 126. 2122-2123 127. 2123-2124 128. 2124-2125 129. 2125-2126 130. 2126-2127 131. 2127-2128 132. 2128-2129 133. 2129-2130 134. 2130-2131 135. 2131-2132 136. 2132-2133 137. 2133-2134 138. 2134-2135 139. 2135-2136 140. 2136-2137 141. 2137-2138 142. 2138-2139 143. 2139-2140 144. 2140-2141 145. 2141-2142 146. 2142-2143 147. 2143-2144 148. 2144-2145 149. 2145-2146 150. 2146-2147 151. 2147-2148 152. 2148-2149 153. 2149-2150 154. 2150-2151 155. 2151-2152 156. 2152-2153 157. 2153-2154 158. 2154-2155 159. 2155-2156 160. 2156-2157 161. 2157-2158 162. 2158-2159 163. 2159-2160 164. 2160-2161 165. 2161-2162 166. 2162-2163 167. 2163-2164 168. 2164-2165 169. 2165-2166 170. 2166-2167 171. 2167-2168 172. 2168-2169 173. 2169-2170 174. 2170-2171 175. 2171-2172 176. 2172-2173 177. 2173-2174 178. 2174-2175 179. 2175-2176 180. 2176-2177 181. 2177-2178 182. 2178-2179 183. 2179-2180 184. 2180-2181 185. 2181-2182 186. 2182-2183 187. 2183-2184 188. 2184-2185 189. 2185-2186 190. 2186-2187 191. 2187-2188 192. 2188-2189 193. 2189-2190 194. 2190-2191 195. 2191-2192 196. 2192-2193 197. 2193-2194 198. 2194-2195 199. 2195-2196 200. 2196-2197 201. 2197-2198 202. 2198-2199 203. 2199-2200 204. 2200-2201 205. 2201-2202 206. 2202-2203 207. 2203-2204 208. 2204-2205 209. 2205-2206 210. 2206-2207 211. 2207-2208 212. 2208-2209 213. 2209-2210 214. 2210-2211 215. 2211-2212 216. 2212-2213 217. 2213-2214 218. 2214-2215 219. 2215-2216 220. 2216-2217 221. 2217-2218 222. 2218-2219 223. 2219-2220 224. 2220-2221 225. 2221-2222 226. 2222-2223 227. 2223-2224 228. 2224-2225 229. 2225-2226 230. 2226-2227 231. 2227-2228 232. 2228-2229 233. 2229-2230 234. 2230-2231 235. 2231-2232 236. 2232-2233 237. 2233-2234 238. 2234-2235 239. 2235-2236 240. 2236-2237 241. 2237-2238 242. 2238-2239 243. 2239-2240 244. 2240-2241 245. 2241-2242 246. 2242-2243 247. 2243-2244 248. 2244-2245 249. 2245-2246 250. 2246-2247 251. 2247-2248 252. 2248-2249 253. 2249-2250 254. 2250-2251 255. 2251-2252 256. 2252-2253 257. 2253-2254 258. 2254-2255 259. 2255-2256 260. 2256-2257 261. 2257-2258 262. 2258-2259 263. 2259-2260 264. 2260-2261 265. 2261-2262 266. 2262-2263 267. 2263-2264 268. 2264-2265 269. 2265-2266 270. 2266-2267 271. 2267-2268 272. 2268-2269 273. 2269-2270 274. 2270-2271 275. 2271-2272 276. 2272-2273 277. 2273-2274 278. 2274-2275 279. 2275-2276 280. 2276-2277 28

[illegible][illegible]

1960s, and a more conservative, and perhaps, less diverse, curriculum, which may have been a result of a more conservative, and perhaps, less diverse, student body. This may have been a result of a more conservative, and perhaps, less diverse, student body. This may have been a result of a more conservative, and perhaps, less diverse, student body.

1. What is the main purpose of the document?  
The main purpose of the document is to provide information about the company's financial performance for the year 2023.

2. What are the key findings of the report?  
The key findings of the report are that the company's revenue increased by 15% compared to the previous year, while its expenses remained relatively stable. This resulted in a significant increase in profit.

3. What are the recommendations for the future?  
The recommendations for the future are that the company should continue to focus on increasing revenue and reducing expenses. Additionally, the company should consider investing in new technologies and expanding its market reach.

2. After receiving approval from the appropriate authority, the applicant shall submit the following information to the appropriate authority:



היוגוסלבים דיברו רבות על נושאם האהוב: המדינות הכלתי מזדהות. אולם להבין אותם, כי הרי הם הקימו אירגון זה ויאמר לזכותם הפכוהו - לדעה חסובייטים - למכשיר בשמירה על השלום בעולם.

ג. המזכיר השני האמריקני טרנק טרינקא (חדש בבלגרד, עוסק לדבריו במעקב וניהוח ההתפתחויות הפנימיות ביוגוסלביה) סבור שבקונגרס כלטה העובדה, שהמנהיגים הקומוניסטיים ברטובליקות הסכו לנציגי הלאומנות המקומית, המתבטאת בעיקר ברצון להיעוש ואוטרכיה כלכלית. הסלובנים והקרואטים אינם מוכנים לממן מגמות אלה בשאר הרפובליקות; הנאומים המרכזיים של טיטו וקרדל וחלטה הקונגרס מחויבים נאחזים בתוך להם.

מרכז הכובד היה בשטה הכלכלי וכאן יש לציין ההנחיה הברורה להאטח השקעות לשם גידול הצריכה האישית.

בחירתו של ולחוביץ' לאחד משלושת המזכירים של המפלגה, בצידם של רנקוביץ וקרדל, מהווה רק אישור מורמלי למעמדו הקודם. אולם היא מקרבה אותו לעמדת המזכיר הכללי. אם הצורך לקבוע יורש לטיטו יתעורר בשנים הקרובות - הרי יש להניח שרנקוביץ, המזכיר הארגוני השולט במנגנון המפלגתי והבטחוני - יהיה האיש.

טרינקא סיפר גם שבבחירות חברי הועד המרכזי טיטו קיבל כל הקולות (ככה פורסם גם בעתונות היוגוסלבית); קוצ'ה מוטוביץ - שר החוץ, קיבל יותר קולות מרנקוביץ וקרדל; ווקמנוביץ, נשיא הסינדיקט, קיבל הכי מעט קולות מבין המנהיגים המרכזיים (כמאה צירים לא הצביעו בעדו). לדברי טרינקא, היוגוסלבים איפשרו פירסום תוצאות ההצבעה בחוץ לארץ במספר עתונים. לאור התוצאות האלה האמריקנים הומתעו מבחירתו מחדש של ווקמנוביץ לועד הפועל של הועד המרכזי.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

א. שנון

העתק: חקר



התאגדותם תהיה כזו: כל מי שיש לו חלק במפעל המדינה, יתחייב להגן על המפעל הזה, וכל מי שיש לו חלק במפעל המדינה, יתחייב להגן על המפעל הזה.

- א. המדינה תהיה אחראית על כל מי שיש לו חלק במפעל המדינה, וכל מי שיש לו חלק במפעל המדינה, יתחייב להגן על המפעל הזה.

המדינה תהיה אחראית על כל מי שיש לו חלק במפעל המדינה, וכל מי שיש לו חלק במפעל המדינה, יתחייב להגן על המפעל הזה.

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המדינה תהיה אחראית על כל מי שיש לו חלק במפעל המדינה, וכל מי שיש לו חלק במפעל המדינה, יתחייב להגן על המפעל הזה.

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

ס פ ו ר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

19.12

חומר : 111100 דגס  
חידוש : 131500

אל : המשרד ירושלים  
ממ : במשרד בלגוד

מזא"ר.

בקונגרס המפלגה הקומוניסטית בלודז' אמר וולסקי בריו המיוחד  
הסוציאליסטי תרבי. בנאום הזכיר הניצח-קולוניאליזם, קונגו, דרום  
קרב וטלסחינה. בסניוג ובעתונות גאבר במקום פלסחינה "וכו".

חצירות

שחא רוחס טנכל(2) ססנכל בזאר השכרה פזח הקר רמ אמן קבמ קעמ

בג

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964

10-11-1964



ירושלים, ר' במבט חשב"ה  
11 בדצמבר 1964

753 / י"ט /

א ל : מר א. קרדון, ציר ישראל בלנראד

מאת : מנהל מוא"ר

אברהם חיקר,

חורח עבור מכחנך סיום 27 בנובמבר על יחסי  
המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית עם אחיותיה.

הגיש מענינה ואין ספק שהיוגוסלבים עברו דרך  
ארוכה עד שהגיעו לעמדתם זאת ולמעמדם זה.

נמרסם וברוך בעלון מוא"ר הקרוב.

ברכה לך

אליעזר דורון



# משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס - 110900

ק ס ר

מב' 15

חומר : 081600 דצמ 64

הודעה : 110900

אל : המרכז ירושלים

מאת : משרד החוץ

1051

פואר.

א. נאום סימו בפתיחת קונגרס ה-8 של המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית  
אתכול הו~~ק~~ ברובו להתפתחות הכלכלית היוגוסלבית.

ב. טאר הנקודות הבולטות: התקפה-גבר על הסכנות סין נגד יוגוסלביה.  
דברי שכת בולטים וברורים להרושצ'וב, הצדקה מדיניות האי-הזדהות:  
ציון לשכת המשרים באלג'יריה וספרים.

ג. בועידה נוכחים 30 משלחות מ"ל כרובן נציגי מפלגות קומוניסטיות.

ד. כספרים משהחפת משלחת באסות זולפיקר סברי, כגן שהח כמו כן  
משלחות של המפלגות השולמות ב-אלג'יריה, טוניס, כאלי, גיניאה וגאנה.

ה. הקונגרס יסמן עד ה-12.

קדיון

(נתקבל ב-9.12)

שהח רוהט מנכ"ל (2) סטנכל מדאר חקר קעה רם בר נחיר

בב/קל



# משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

ה' כ' ו' ד'

מס' 16

תאריך: 08 דצמ 64

הודפס: 110900

אל: המשרד ירושלים

מאח: ממישראל בלגרד

1051811

חוזר.

בקונגרס המפלגה הוקראו לצי הסדר מברקים של בן-בליח, המפלגה  
הקומוניסטית הירדנית, המפלגה הסוציאליסטית המאוחדת הקטלונית  
מבלח העבודה השווייצרית, המפלגה הקומוניסטית של ארה"ב, מק"י,  
המפלגה הקומוניסטית הגרמנית (מערב) וקבוצת פרסיונים איטלקיים  
לשעבר. המברקים נקראו במלואם בעתונות.  
סניג מצידן הקטע הכא במברק מק"י בתחילת מיקונים. איחולי  
הצלת "בטיחות הסוציאליזם כמאבק לשלום ורו-קיום בשלום ונגד  
האימפריאליזם הבורשטיני והגרמני והרבניזם.

הצירות

(נתקבל ב-9.12)

שהח דוהמקמכל (2) סטנכל מזאר הקר דס בר נתקב

בג/קל



~~1 M<sup>re</sup> de~~



Avec les compliments  
de la Légation d'Israël

7033

Belgrade

14.11.6





ban

Algiers, November 13 (tanjug).- the Moroccan official gazette publishes a decree banning the progressive paper, 'al mukafih', whose director was Ali Yata, leader of the Moroccan communist party. the last number of the paper came out at rabat a month ago, but it was confiscated as soon as it appeared for sale. (end)

manoeuvring capability', 'the 'two voices' operation only confirmed that the trend of failures continues, while the saigon government troops

loose grounds. americans announced that in the first nine months this year the casualties on the side of the saigon regime totalled 20,576, of which 5,016 killed, 11,897 wounded and 3,663 missing. the vlotcong asserts that especially great numbers are those of desertors. besides, according to american war statistics, the vlotcong seized over nine thousand arms. in the same period, as to american sources, the vlotcongs lost 10,757 killed and

nasser-/one-

cairo, november 13 /tanjug/- opening the second session of the u.a.r. parliament, last night President nasser set out an extensive survey of foreign and internal policies of the united arab republic.

"our foreign policy", nasser said, "is the policy of non-alignment. it is directed towards world peace, liquidation of imperialism and policy of power, equality in rights and responsibility of all states, liberation of all subjugated peoples and realization of international cooperation to the same extent to the interest of thons and of ourselves".

/para more/-

nasser-/two/-

"in spite of differences which separate us from the united states, such as the question of israel, the congo, the policy of power in some parts of the world, yet we endeavour to realize healthy relations with it", nasser said.

nasser defined in a similar way relations with great britain. "we strive against british imperialism in the arab south, against bases in libya, cyprus and adon, but we are ready to establish healthy and good relations with britain, because our policy does not mean quarrel with britain at any cost.

referring particularly to relations with the soviet union, nasser rejected as incorrect the interpretations which have emerged in connexion with egyptian-soviet relations after nikita khrushchev was deposed. having said that the relations between the two countries have so far developed on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and strict non-interference into internal affairs, nasser stated: "cooperation between us and the soviet union continues and there is no reason for its narrowing". he made known that the united arab republic had received corresponding assurances, particularly concerning economic cooperation, during the recent visit of the first vice-President of the u.a.r., marshal amr, to moscow. /para more-

nasser - three -

the largest part of his speech nasser dedicated to the internal situation, setting out openly difficulties in the construction, supply, the struggle against bureaucracy, for the creation of a new political structure and for socialist transformation.

"i must underline one thing", nasser said. "we are not yet a socialist country, we are in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. socialism does not mean only nationalization, but also creation of a community in which justice and abundance reign". nasser particularly warned of the remnants of the old: "the employer still exists and relations have not yet changed. capitalism has disappeared, but capitalist

has remained. changes in the state apparatus are still minimal".

"success of socialism", the president of the u.a.r. stated, "depends on consolidation of socialist democracy, the democracy of workers forces. transition from the exploitative capitalism to socialism can be secured only by political action of working people, the struggle of the workers peasants class to deprive reaction of power and to carry out by means of it radical changes in social relations".

"if we want genuine socialism, then it must be scientific", the president of the u.a.r. added.

in conclusion nasser insisted on the need of decentralization and an ever wider participation of masses, organized in the socialist union, in governing of the country. and

## to a n

dar es salaam, november 13 /tanjug/.- the tanzanian government has floated an internal loan amounting to 1,000,000 pounds sterling. the entire amount will be utilized for financing the construction of economic projects scheduled by the country's five-year development plan.

bonds will be paid after seven years with the annual 6.75 rate of interest.

it has been provided to invest 700 million dollars in the economy's development during the following five years. of this amount 380 million should be provided for by state institutions and the remaining part by the foreign and national private capital. and

## documents

dar es salaam, november 13 /tanjug/.- tanzanian foreign minister oscar kambona has informed the secretary general of the organization of the african unity, dialo tolli, that he possesses documents which reveal that some western powers are preparing a conspiracy against the tanzanian government and liberation movements whose representatives are active in dar es salaam. kambona's telegram says that an attack of portuguese and south african mercenaries on places of strategic importance for the security of tanzania are planned. the government "nationalist" paper carried photocopied documents on the preparation of the conspiracy spoken about in kambona's telegram. in one of these the embassy of a western power informs the foreign ministry of another country that no overthrow of president nyerere's government has been provided for which would be preceded by bombing strategic points in tanganyika. and

Tanjoug, November 14, 1964

Cairo, November 13 -

The new Sudanese government has taken steps to promote a favourable atmosphere for the political solution of the problem of the Sudanese south, of the causes of the military government's fall.

The government has decided to release ■■■■ thirty representatives of the south arrested during the former government. Prime minister Khalifa has summoned ■ group of southern representatives for talks about ways to find ■ political settlement of the problems of this area. In addition to terminating the state of emergency and military government, the government has promised free elections also in the provinces of the upper Nile, equatoria and Bahr El Gazal, which comprise the south.

The former military government was sharply censured for having introduced a military government in the South which lasted since the coup of November 1958, ignoring the political aspect of the problem. Besides this, though the entire Sudan is economically underdeveloped the South is distinctively backward and poor, and the former government had no definite programme for it.

The new government is confronted also with the problem of refugees, inhabitants from the South who have fled to Uganda and to ■■■■ other neighbouring countries. This has complicated the situation in the South causing difficulties between the Sudan and its neighbours.

Missionaries and other colonial quarters, especially from the Congo, abundantly took advantage of the Southern problems, and a vouring to sever the South from the Sudan and to Worsen relations between the Arab and the other African countries.

The first steps which the new government has taken have received favourable comment among representatives of the South and resulted in the hope that a fitting solution for the Southern provinces will be found within the unified Sudan. End.

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# THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Volume 100, Part 1, 2000  
The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute  
is a peer-reviewed journal of research in  
human evolution, primatology, and  
cultural anthropology. It is published  
quarterly by the Royal Anthropological  
Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

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Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

1126 11139 colon



Avec les compliments  
de la Légation d'Israël

Belgrade

10.11.



november 10. 1964

of the world. according to sihanouk, that intervention might bring about interference of the people's republic of china into the conflict in south-east asia. he reported the demand that the u.s.a. and its mercenaries should respect cambodia's sovereignty and peace and added that retaliation would take place regardless of consequences, if that was not done.

sihanouk proposed as one of solutions of the problem of indo-china holding of a "people's conference of indo-china", which would be attended by movements and parties from laos, cambodia and two viet-nams. according to the head of cambodia, this conference is aimed at compelling the u.s.a. to seek a peaceful solution, because "the voice of people who demands peace would be heard" at the conference.

answering to some accusations saying that cambodia will become a satellite of the people's republic of china, sihanouk stated that his country would not become anyone's protege, because it had bitter experience from similar relations in the past. (end)

"borba".-

belgrade, november 9 /tanjug/- the "borba" of belgrade underlines the importance of a cease-fire agreement between the yemeni government and representative of the former imam al badr for internal stabilization and security of foreign borders of the young yemeni republic.

the paper recalls that what is involved for the time being is preliminary accord on the cease-fire, enforced last night, and also on calling a national conference in two weeks to determine details for solving problems peacefully. with reference to this the "borba" concludes that the problem undoubtedly is not in the dilemma between the republic and monarchy since this question was finally solved in favour of the republic two years ago. "what is realistic to expect", adds the paper, "is that the internal forces which have so far supported the deposed imam should obtain the definite place in the new regime".

although the details of the final agreement are only to be worked out at this national conference at which various internal political, religious and military factors will be represented, the "borba" concludes that only now it is quite certain that it will not and that it cannot be at the expense of the basic attainments and prospects of the yemeni revolution. /end/-

salal

cairo, november 9 /tanjug/- political quarters here favourably view the announcement made by president salal of yemen on the termination of hostilities along the frontiers of this arab country. it is held that the internal situation in yemen may now consolidate, and with inter-arab cooperation strengthen.



november 10. 1964

the agreement to stop hostilities on the frontier of yemen was reached at the beginning of this month in the sudan between representatives of the yemeni republican government and the royalists.

political observers underline the significance of salal's statement that the agreement on the termination of hostilities, which he has described as 'an agreement of national unity', puts an end to the corrupt monarchy and government of the hamidi dynasty. and

#### resolution

bolgrade, nov 9 (tanjug) the problem of production of atomic bombs has been dominant at the first day of the congress party all-india committee's session being held in guntur. following a dramatical debate, during which at times it seemed that an opposite view would prevail, the committee carried a resolution which stressed that india would continue to use atomic energy for no other but peaceful purposes, despite the fact that china now has a nuclear device.

in this reference the "borba" new delhi correspondent says that this discussion has not come unexpected, but stresses that observers were surprised that many participants in the discussion declared themselves against what is traditional orientation of india and sought to start producing nuclear arms. the paper is confident that despite the fact that government attitude against nuclear arms was at the end unanimously adopted by a resolution, the guntur session will make both the government and all those against nuclear armament of india ponder deeply. the "borba" now holds that when one knows that such a powerful opposition to the government policies comes also from the ranks of its own party, pressure will be exerted upon it towards changing its anti-nuclear orientation.

in the situation as this, the "borba" stresses the significance of prime minister shastri's resolute insistence on peaceful orientation of india and his energetic intervention at the guntur session against india's joining the nuclear club.

the significance of this fact is also stressed by another bolgrade daily "politika". this paper concludes "this resolution was unanimously carried, frontally rejecting an attempt to involve india, by creating nervousness and insecurity, into the nuclear race and to radically change, in a negative sense, the spirit and foundations of her international policies." (end)

#### party

new delhi, november ■ /tanjug/- a part of the membership of the indian communist party, last april expelled from the party's leading body, have held a congress in calcutta and formed a separate party.



Avec les compliments  
de la Légation d'Israël

Belgrade

13.11.68

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haj ben alla

belgrade, november 12 (tanjug).- the algerian state and party delegation headed by haj ben alla, the president of the assembly and organizational secretary of the fln left for algeria by plane this morning after a brief visit to yugoslavia.

before leaving, the head of the delegation, haj ben alla, stated that he conveyed a personal message to President tito from President ben bella.

haj ben alla expressed satisfaction at his meeting with President tito and said that the talk between them was brotherly and friendly.

at the belgrade airport the algerian delegation were seen off by the vice-President of the yugoslav assembly, mijaiko todorovic, and by the vice-President of the federal executive council, veljko zekovic. end

haj ben alla

algiers, november 12 (tanjug).- "our delegation is very content with the talks with marshal tito and with the welcome accorded to us by the yugoslav president", the organizational secretary of the fln party and president of the algerian assembly, hadj ben alla, said at algiers airport today. leading a government-party delegation, which attended observances of the 47th anniversary of the october revolution in moscow, he was in yugoslavia on his way back home.

speaking about the talks with President tito at brdo kod branja, hadj alla said they pertained to the "international situation and above all to the political matters of common interest".

the algerian delegation was welcomed at the dar el baida airport by President ben bella and other high placed algerian officials.

referring to his stay in moscow, hadj ben alla stated that the delegation was received by mikoyan, kosygin and brezhnev. those meetings passed in "cordial and brotherly atmosphere".

he also declared that the algerian delegation in moscow had talks with a kuwaiti delegation and with the chief of the chinese delegation, chou en-lai. (end)

fulbright

dubrovnik, november 12 (tanjug).- the chairman of the us senate foreign relations committee, william fulbright, today said he was impressed by beauties of dubrovnik, an old renaissance town on the south adriatic coast in which Mr. fulbright spent two days within his stay in

november 13. 1964

yugoslavia. he added that he was surprised that a town founded at the time of america's discovery was so well-preserved. fulbright said that dubrovnik and the vicinity are a very attractive spot for the us tourists. fulbright said he would re-visit dubrovnik next spring.

the high american guest his wife and party toured the dubrovnik tower of lovrjenac, old town walls museums and other monuments and particularly the palaces from the times of the dubrovnik republic in the 15th century.

william fulbright today left for the islands of brioni, northern adriatic. he stopped over in pula, the famous tourist centre, where he toured the famous arena and other cultural-historical monuments. (end)

### invitation

athens, november 12 /tanjug/.- pako dapevic, yugoslavia's ambassador to greece, has called on the greek prime minister, georgi papandreu, and the foreign minister, stavros costopoulos, and conveyed to them an invitation by petar stambolic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council, to visit the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

premier papandreu and foreign minister costopoulos accepted the invitation with pleasure. the date of the visit will be fixed later.

during the visits, ambassador dapevic and the two greek statesmen discussed some questions of common interest to the two countries. end

### government.-

belgrade, november 12 /tanjug/.- yugoslav assembly quarters stress that the recent amendments made in the law on the organization of the yugoslav government help to strengthen the government's responsibility and that of its organs.

the amendments have narrowed down the number of matters which the government in its wider composition deals with. in addition to this, the government and its organs are under obligation to apprise the press of their decisions and business generally.

these amendments accord with the new constitution, which proclaims the principle of democracy and responsibility in the work of these organs.

the cabinet comprises a number of federal deputies who have been elected to the government by the assembly. the full composition of the government comprises all the federal secretaries and other officers of the federal administration who are appointed by the assembly.

so far a wide range of business has been dealt with by the government at its full sessions, which is now to be changed. it is held that nothing is gained from the presence of administrative officers who are members of the government by virtue of office at the sessions which do not deal with

בלגרד, כ"ב בחשוון תשכ"ה  
28 באוקטובר 1964

יוגו. 102.1

729

ל / מ / מנהל מוזא"ר

מאת : א. קדרון

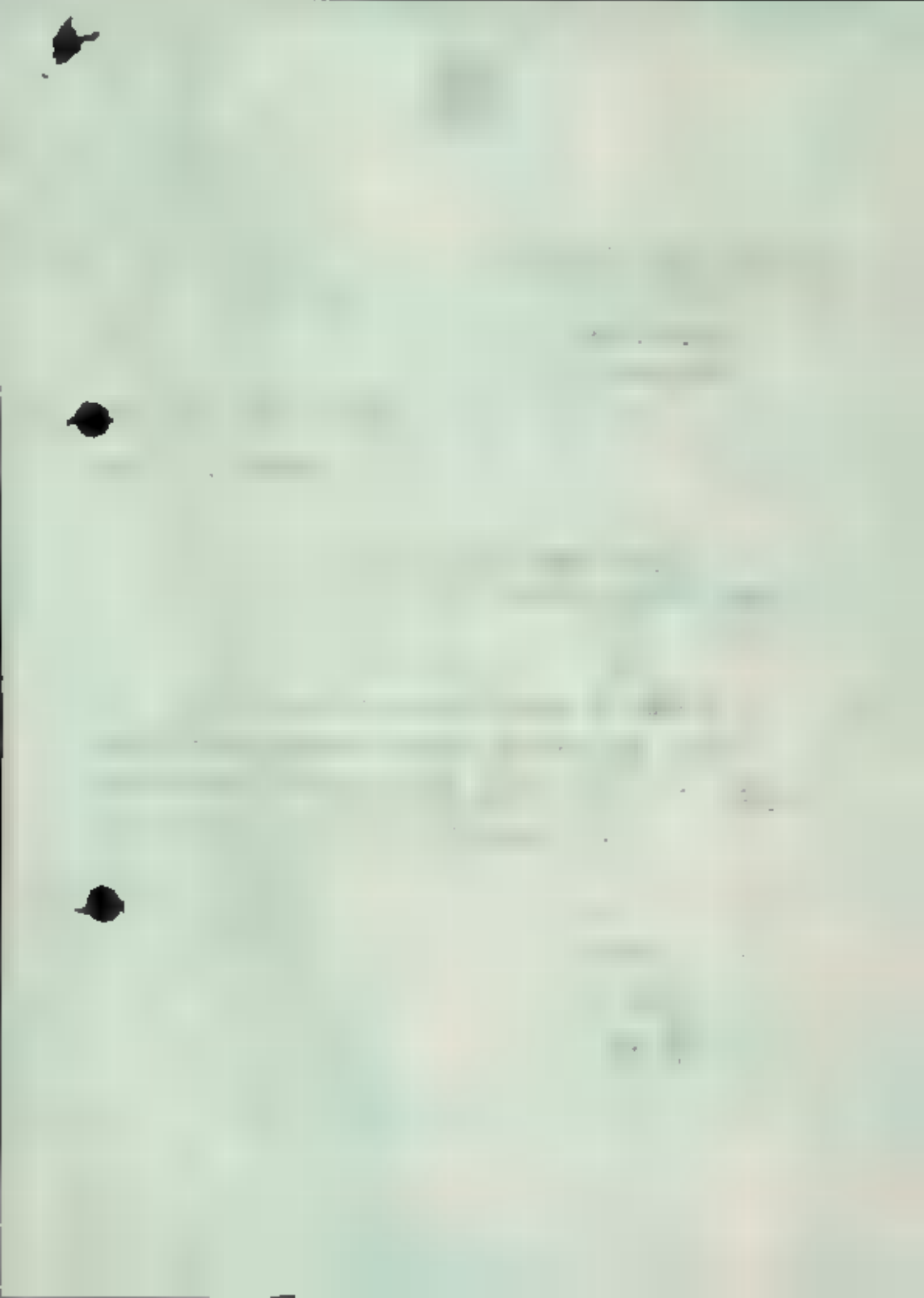
הנדון: הסכר ב"שער הברזל"

לשלך מ- ■ באוקטובר 1964

אף היוגוסלבים מנסים לפרסם את הסכר -  
אינני יודע אם אנשי הצירות היוגוסלבית בח"א  
הבינו משמעות המפעל - אבל העתונות העולמית "בלאזת"  
לגבי ידיעות "בלחי חשובות" מסוג זה.

כ ב ר כ ה,

א. קדרון



ירושלים, מוז' באלול תשכ"ד  
24 באוגוסט 1964

492

1051 ע

א ל : מר א. קרדון, הציר בלגרד

■ : מנהל מוזא"ד

קראתי את סכתבך מיום 29 ביולי 1964.

אני מציע לך, בנוסף על מאמצים ערבה; לסנות גם אל  
אנשינו בניו-יורק (כחריאל כץ) ואל איש החברה בשגרירות  
בוויננסון. שמא, ימצאו הם קשר עם כו"ל מחאים.

ברכה לך, וברכה שנה טובה

אליעזר דורון

נ.ב. אולי כדאי להסנות אותה בקשה גם לשגרירותנו  
בלונדון.







LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, כ" באב תשכ"ד  
29 ביולי 1964

428

יוג. 352.1

22/7



אל : מנהל מוזא"ר  
מנהל קשרי חרבות

■ : הציר, בלגרד

קהילה קטנה זו, ההולכת ודועכת וסמק באט תוך דור יישאר זכר  
כל שהו ממנה, נחברכה בכוחות ספרותיים ראויים לשמח ולציון.

חלק מהסופרים היהודים הם יוגוסלבים ואך ורק יוגוסלבים ומת-  
רחקים מכל דבר יהודי, אבל חלק אחר כותב או כתב רק על נושאים  
יהודיים.

דבריהם לא תורגמו לשפות אחרות ועל כן תשכחי לנסות לענין  
הוצאת Valentine, Mitchell & Co. לצערי הרב לא החקדם הדבר  
בהרבה, כפי שחראו במכתבי הר"ב ■ אני מנסה את מזלי בקרב יהדות  
ארה"ב.

במירה ולכם יהיה איזה שהוא רעיון כיצד לקדם זאת - אהיה אסיר  
תודה.

ב כ ר כ ה

אברהם קדרון



1911

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1911

Belgrade, July 29, 1964

Enclosed herewith translation ( or summary ) of  
10 stories by Yugoslav-Jewish writers.

I'd like to repeat to you what I told you before  
your departure.

I felt the urge to help and create some memorial  
to a small yet flourishing community which has lived in the  
various parts of Yugoslavia since the Exodus from Spain and,  
to our regret, is slowly disappearing.

This community had produced a number of good writers  
( so I am told - not knowing the language myself ) and some  
of them have written on purely Jewish themes.

The first story reminds me much of Sholem Alepchen.

The second, "Kadish in the woods" may not be great  
literature, but in a few and simple words conveys the whole  
tragedy of our people.

There are a lot more of these stories and my secretary  
was so kind to translate only this handful.

I also told you that I have been in correspondence  
over this matter with William Frankel, the Editor of the



"Jewish Chronicle", who ~~is~~ a personal friend of mine. But he is, apparently, so busy fighting the war of the Jews ( see Affairs Dr. Jacobs ) that he has no time - so it seems to me - to deal with some Jewish affairs.

Any assistance from you would be most welcome and very much appreciated.

Last but not least, I'd like to tell you how much all of us enjoyed your visit here.

( A. Vidom )

Mr. David M. Zymman  
Manager  
State of Israel Bonds  
230 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago 1, Illinois



1. Isak Samokovlija:  
Solomon's letter
2. Hinko Gottlieb:  
Kadish in the Forest
3. Andreja Deak:  
Jewish Legend
4. Josef Pinci:  
The Doctor
5. Josef Debrezeni  
An Unbelievable Summer
6. Hinko Gottlieb:  
The Winter Coat Legend
7. Stevan Braum-Quasimodo:  
Memories have their Fate
8. Lisa ■ Otto Bihalji-Merin:  
The Street of the Dead Jews
9. Sonja Mahman - Premru:  
Rachelika
10. Stevan Braum - Quasimodo:  
The Chinese Room







צירות ישראל

LEGATION D'ISRAEL  
בלברד, כ"ו בתמוז תשכ"ד  
6 ביולי 1964

405

יוג. 261.2

*Handwritten signature*

105.1

*Handwritten signature*

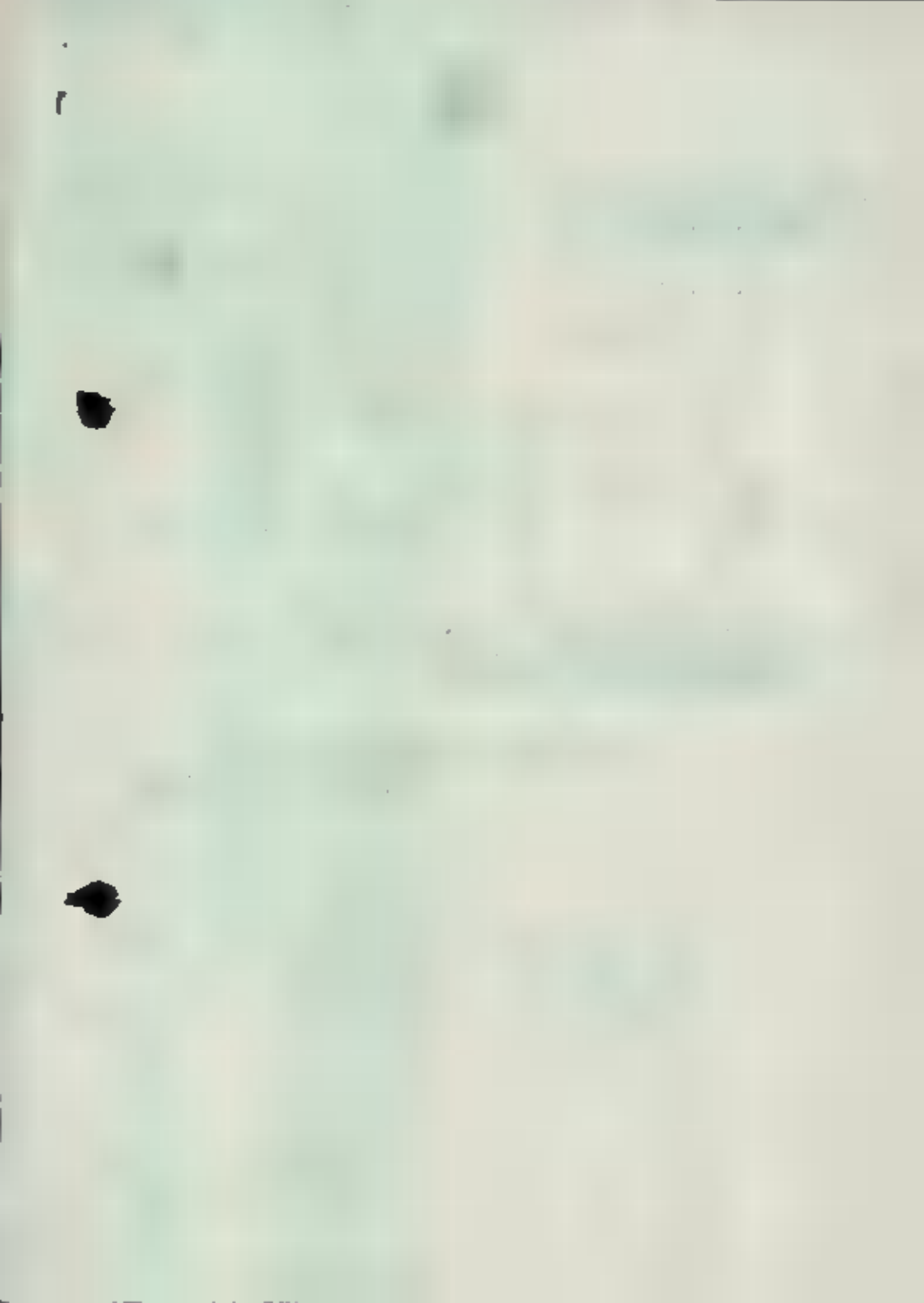
אל : מזא"ר  
הסכרה למזא"ר  
קשרי תרבות  
ה ק ר  
כלכלית

ה צירות בלברד :

הנדון: ישראל כעחונות היוגוסלביה  
בימים 18 - 28 ביוני 1964

לוטה בזה חמצאו אח סקירתה של  
הגב' דימיץ בנרון.

ב ב/ר/כ ה ,  
מ.  
מ. קרנ





LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, כ"ז בשבט תשכ"ד  
10 בספרואר 1964

י.ג. 162.19

113



אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הצירות בלגרד

הנרון: הבטוח הלאומי ביוגוסלביה

מכתבכס י.ג. 161.1 מ-13.1.64

רצ"ב המצאו חוק הבטוח היוגוסלבי משנת  
1961 וכן תקונים לשנת 1962.

ממשלת יוגוסלביה דנה עתה על תקונים שונים  
בבטוח הסוציאלי אשר יפורסמו, כפי הנראה, בסוף  
השנה הנוכחית.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

מ. קרני

CHART, 1900-1901

1900-1901

1900-1901

1900-1901

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1900-1901

1900-1901

1900-1901

משלחת ישראל

כ"ב בשבת תשכ"ד  
7 בינואר 1964

לס/3841

כ"ב



מאת: ל. סביר

רצ"ב רשימה על כלכלת ירוסלביה  
שפורסמה ע"י הלמכה הפדרלית לידועות  
סחר חוץ.

בברכה,

10

ל. סביר

לומה

העתק: כלכליה  
מתכ"כ  
חקר

Köln-Ehrenfeld, Subbetroiber Straße 15

פכ/

06/881-422  
08/881-381  
Memtropol 8888  
מחלקת 512611  
מחלקת 08/881-381



## Handel mit der Bundesrepublik noch nicht geregelt

Die Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Jugoslawien beruhen noch immer auf dem Warenabkommen vom 11. 6. 52 und den dazu getroffenen Zusatzvereinbarungen. Im Sommer 1963 wurden Verhandlungen über den Abschluß eines Handelsabkommens zwischen beiden Ländern geführt, jedoch nach einiger Zeit ergebnislos abgebrochen. Ein Termin für eine Wiederaufnahme ist noch nicht bekannt. Seit 1957 entwickelte sich der deutsch-jugoslawische Warenverkehr nach jugoslawischen Angaben wie folgt (in Mill. Din):

|                         | Jugoslawische |         |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|
|                         | Ausfuhr       | Einfuhr |
| 1957                    | 15 755        | 22 640  |
| 1958                    | 12 529        | 24 065  |
| 1959                    | 13 437        | 28 932  |
| 1960                    | 15 230        | 35 973  |
| 1961                    | 17 366        | 42 824  |
| 1962                    | 21 360        | 29 933  |
| 1963 (Januar—September) | 17 568        | 20 665  |
| 1962 (Januar—September) | 14 237        | 23 226  |

Es ist ersichtlich, daß die bereits im Jahre 1962 zu verzeichnende Tendenz der jugoslawischen Exportsteigerung bzw. Importdrosselung auch 1963 fortgesetzt wurde.

## Ausblick auf 1964

Mit dem Jahre 1964 beginnt die Laufzeit des neuen Siebenjahres-Wirtschaftsplans. Die Abschlußarbeiten an diesem Programm waren zum Jahresende noch im Gange. Nach dem Planentwurf für 1964 ist ein Ansteigen der wirtschaftlichen Gesamterzeugung gegenüber 1963 um 10 %, der industriellen Erzeugung um 11 %, der Arbeitsproduktivität um 8 %, des Ertrags der Landwirtschaft um 6—7 %, der Warenausfuhr um 11 %, des persönlichen Konsums im gesellschaftlichen Sektor um 8 % schließlich der Investitionen um 10 % vorgesehen.

Im Jahre 1963 wurde die mazedonische Hauptstadt Skopje durch ein schweres Erdbeben weitgehend zerstört. Sie ist inzwischen zum größten Bauobjekt Jugoslawiens geworden. Die entsprechenden Arbeiten werden das Jahr 1964 voll in Anspruch nehmen. Zu diesem Zweck wurde eine Inlandsanleihe aufgelegt. Sie erbrachte 31 Mrd. Din. Hinzu kommt die Hilfe des Auslands in Geldmitteln und Sachlieferungen in Höhe von fast 10 Mrd. \$. Die Gesamtkosten des Wiederaufbaus einschließlich der Industrie werden auf 187 Mrd. Din geschätzt.

Die außenwirtschaftliche Haltung Jugoslawiens dürfte auch im Jahre 1964 keine großen Änderungen erfahren. Man wird auch in Zukunft das Prinzip der Blockfreiheit weiter verfolgen.

# MITTEILUNGEN

DER BUNDESSTELLE FÜR AUSSENHANDELSINFORMATION



13. JAHRGANG NR. 178

KÖLN, Dezember

BLAUBACH 13

RUF 23 30 11-17

TELEFON: BAFAPOL 0002735

## Weltwirtschaft am Jahreswechsel (V)

### Jugoslawien

| Jugoslawien                   |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Oberfläche:</b>            | 255 804 qkm  |
| <b>Bevölkerung:</b>           | 18 538 150 Einw.<br>(amtl. Zählung 61)<br>18 958 000 Einw.<br>(Schätzung 1963) |
| <b>Bevölkerungsdichte:</b>    | 72,5 auf 1 qkm   |
| <b>Hauptstadt:</b>            | Belgrad<br>(1961: 594 000 Einw.)<br>Schätzung 1963: 620 000 Einw.              |
| <b>Währung:</b>               | Dinar<br>100 Dinar = 0,53 DM<br>1 DM = 187,50 Dinar                            |
| <b>Pro-Kopf-Einkommen:</b>    | ca. 178 380 Din  |
| <b>Maße und Gewichte:</b>     | metrisches System  |
| <b>Korrespondenzsprachen:</b> | deutsch<br>französisch<br>englisch   |
| <b>Gesamt-Importe:</b>        | 1962: 266,3 Mrd. Dinar   |
| <b>aus der BRD:</b>           | 29,9 Mrd. Dinar  |
| <b>Gesamt-Exporte:</b>        | 1962: 297,1 Mrd. Dinar   |
| <b>nach der BRD:</b>          | 21,4 Mrd. Dinar  |

Das Jahr 1963 hat in der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung Jugoslawiens keine dramatischen Höhepunkte zu verzeichnen. Das wirtschaftliche Wachstum im Innern und die Expansion des Außenhandels hielten an. Hervorzuheben ist, daß die jugoslawische Bundesnationalversammlung am 7. 4. 63 eine neue Verfassung annahm. Seit dieser Zeit führt das Land die Bezeichnung „Sozialistische Föderative Republik Jugoslawien“. Parallel mit der Bundesverfassung wurden auch die der sozialistischen Teil-Republiken sowie die Statuten der autonomen Provinzen formuliert und endgültig verkündet.

Im Jahre 1963 gewährte Jugoslawien wirtschaftliche Unabhängigkeit außen und sich weder der Organisation der Ostblockstaaten „Comecon“ noch der Vereinigung der westlichen Länder angeschlossen. Vielleicht ist es dieser Einstellung mit zu verdanken, daß es im Binnen- und Außenwirtschaft weiter ausbauen konnte. Allerdings stärkere Annäherung an die europäischen Ostblockländer, mit denen neben Abkom-

men über die Erweiterung des Handelsverkehrs zahlreiche Vereinbarungen über die Zusammenarbeit der Industrie geschlossen wurden, nicht zu verkennen.

### Industrieproduktion weiter gewachsen

Die im Gesellschaftsplan für 1963 (vgl. BfA-Mitteilung Nr. 11 vom April 1963) gestellten Aufgaben sind im großen und ganzen erfüllt worden. Das geht aus den offiziellen bis Ende September vorliegenden statistischen Angaben hervor. In den neun Monaten des Jahres ergab sich eine gesteigerte Wirtschaftstätigkeit auf fast allen Gebieten, besonders im industriellen Sektor.

Im Energiebereich wurden in den ersten neun Monaten folgende Ergebnisse erzielt:

|                                   | Jan.—Sept. |        |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--------|
|                                   | 1962       | 1963   |
| <b>Elektroenergie (Mill. kWh)</b> | 8 145      | 9 846  |
| davon:                            |            |        |
| durch Wasserkraft                 | 5 112      | 6 093  |
| Kohle (1 000 t)                   | 18 090     | 20 241 |
| Koks (1 000 t)                    | 828        | 821    |
| Erdöl (1 000 t)                   | 1 134      | 1 173  |

Die Grundstoffproduktion entwickelte sich im gleichen Zeitraum wie folgt:

|                       |        |        |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Roh Eisen (1 000 t)   | 670    | 748    |
| Stahl (1 000 t)       | 1 011  | 1 166  |
| Elektrolytkupfer (t)  | 34 461 | 35 745 |
| Raffiniertes Blei (t) | 68 661 | 74 946 |
| Blockaluminium (t)    | 21 294 | 24 241 |
| Quecksilber (t)       | 432    | 414    |
| Ferrolegierungen (t)  | 44 595 | 49 149 |

Die chemische Industrie meldet für die ersten drei Quartale folgende Produktionsergebnisse (in t):

|                        |         |         |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Schwefelsäure (66° Be) | 232 632 | 280 014 |
| Kalzinierte Soda       | 72 018  | 67 917  |
| Alzatron               | 39 420  | 48 955  |
| Kunstdünger            | 448 569 | 760 750 |
| PVC-Pulver             | 6 075   | 6 327   |

Die jugoslawische Maschinenbau- und Elektroindustrie hat durch Lizenz- und Kooperationsabkommen mit dem Ausland in den letzten Jahren gute Fortschritte erzielt, die



sich außer in der mengenmäßigen Produktionssteigerung auch in Qualitätsverbesserungen, Sortimentserweiterungen und Exporterfolgen niederschlugen. Die Produktion dieser Industriezweige entwickelte sich im ersten Halbjahr 1963 gegenüber der Vergleichszeit 1962 im einzelnen wie folgt:

|  | 1962    | 1. Hj. 1963 |
|--|---------|-------------|
| Landwirtschaftliche Maschinen und Geräte, in t | 8 896   | 11 160      |
| Metall- und Holzbearbeitungsmaschinen, in t    | 2 622   | 2 790       |
| Sonstige Maschinen für die Industrie, in t     | 15 978  | 18 426      |
| Maschinen für die Bauwirtschaft, in t          | 3 066   | 3 186       |
| Lkw, in Stück                                  | 2 772   | 3 858       |
| Traktoren, in Stück                            | 2 532   | 4 938       |
| Pkw, in Stück                                  | 5 412   | 10 280      |
| Motordrucker, Stück                            | 15 138  | 17 088      |
| Fahrräder, Stück                               | 144 618 | 152 214     |
| Generatoren, MW                                | 246     | 306         |
| Transformatoren, MVA                           | 882     | 1 278       |
| Elektrobohrer, in t                            | 20 286  | 25 860      |
| Andere Kabel, in t                             | 7 848   | 8 892       |
| Akkumulatoren, in t                            | 2 562   | 2 840       |
| Zähler, in Stück                               | 219 800 | 239 280     |
| Peripherieapparate, in Stück                   | 30 016  | 43 180      |
| Rundfunkempfänger, in Stück                    | 141 054 | 180 390     |
| Fernsehempfänger, in Stück                     | 30 294  | 48 006      |

In der Leichtindustrie wurden in den ersten neun Monaten des Jahres u. a. erzeugt:

|                            | 1962    | 1963    |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Wollgewebe (1 000 qm)      | 223 773 | 255 001 |
| Wollgewebe (1 000 qm)      | 32 229  | 34 904  |
| Leder Schuhe (1 000 Paar)  | 13 437  | 15 809  |
| Stummelstücke (1 000 Paar) | 10 636  | 12 793  |

In den ersten acht Monaten 1963 betrugen die Gesamtinvestitionen 79,8 Mrd. Din. (Januar-August 1962: 77,7 Mrd.). Hierbei hatten Industrie und Bergbau einen Anteil von 36,5 Mrd. (Vergleichszeit 1962: 310,3 Mrd.), die Landwirtschaft von 62,8 Mrd. (1962: 63,2 Mrd.) und der Verkehr von 79,1 Mrd. (197,0 Mrd.).

### Unterschiedliche Ergebnisse der Landwirtschaft

Die zwei vorangegangenen Dürrejahre übten auf das unter etwa normalen Wetterbedingungen abgelaufene Landwirtschaftsjahr 1963 einen nachteiligen Einfluss aus, da der Mangel an Viehfutter zu Rückschlägen in der Viehzucht führte. Der Viehbestand verringerte sich 1963 bei Rindvieh um 9%, bei Schafen um 10% und bei Schweinen um 3%, was zu geringerer Fleischherstellung führte.

Die landwirtschaftliche Produktion insgesamt lag vorwiegend 1963 um 9% über der des Vorjahres. Im einzelnen wurden folgende Ergebnisse geschätzt:

|              |              |                      |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Brutgetreide | 4,3 Mill. t  | (1962: 3,7 Mill. t)  |
| Malz         | 5,5 Mill. t  | (1962: 5,2 Mill. t)  |
| Zuckerrüben  | 240 000 t    | (1962: 187 000 t)    |
| Sonnenblumen | 55 000 t     | (1962: 161 000 t)    |
| Tabak        | 3,1 Mill. t  | (1962: 2,0 Mill. t)  |
| Kartoffeln   | 2,1 Mill. t  | (1962: 2,6 Mill. t)  |
| Getreide     | 1,3 Mill. t  | (1962: 1,13 Mill. t) |
| Obst         | 1,15 Mill. t | (1962: 1,13 Mill. t) |
| Wolltrouhen  | 405 000 t    | (1962: 405 000 t)    |
| Flachs       | 2,33 Mill. t | (1962: 2,33 Mill. t) |
| Milch        | 1,45 Mrd. St | (1962: 1,45 Mrd. St) |
| Eier         |              |                      |

Der verstärkte Einsatz von Maschinen und Zugmitteln sowie die qualitative Verbesserung der Saatguttrugen trugen den Produktionssteigerungen im Ackerbau bei. Die Verwendung von Kunstdünger stieg von 1,1 Mill. t im Jahr 1961/62 auf 1,55 Mill. t, d. h. um 22 kg Nährstoff pro Hektar Bodenfläche auf 32,5 kg.

Die Hektarerträge waren bei den hochmechanisierten und gut mit Kunstdünger, Insektiziden etc. versorgten Kollektiv- und Genossenschaftsbetrieben höher als bei den Einzelwirtschaften. So betrugen die Durchschnittserträge von Weizen bei den Kollektivwirtschaften 32 dz/ha (auf insgesamt 350 000 ha), bei den genossenschaftern von diesen Betrieben mit Einzelbauern bewirtschafteten Böden 21 dz/ha (auf insgesamt 200 000 ha) und bei Einzelwirtschaften 14,8 dz/ha (auf insgesamt 1,1 Mill. ha).

### Beträchtliche Auslandschulden

Der bisherige Aufschwung der jugoslawischen Gesamtwirtschaft, besonders aber der Industrie, wäre ohne die Hilfe des Auslandes nicht möglich gewesen. Sie wurde auch im Jahr 1963 wieder in verschiedener Form gewährt. Sie erfolgte in unmittelbaren Anleihen an den Staat, in Krediten an Außenhandelsbetriebe und durch weitere Nahrungsmittellieferungen der USA. Es sind zu erwähnen der Weltbankkredit in Höhe von 35 Mill. \$ für die Finanzierung der Arbeiten an der zentralen Autobahn „Boudier-Linien-Einkauf“ und an der Autobahn entlang der Adriaküste sowie ein Weltbankkredit von 35 Mill. \$ für den Bau der Normalspur-Eisenbahnstrecke Sarajevo-Plze. Der internationalen Währungsstand gab einen Betrag von 30 Mill. \$ für den Wiederaufbau der durch das schwere Erdbeben fast völlig zerstörten medizinischen Hauptstadt Skopje für den gleichen Zweck stellten die USA einen großen Darlehensbetrag aus ihrem Darlehensfonds in Jugoslawien zur Verfügung. 546 000 \$ würden dem Institut für Kartographie in Zemun bei Belgrad zugewandt. Eine britische Bank gewährte einen Kredit in Höhe von 20 Mill. \$ für die Beschaffung von Maschinen und Ausrüstungen für das Eisenwerk in Skopje. Schließlich ist auch der Kredit von 30 Mill. Rbl zu nennen, den die UdSSR kürzlich an Jugoslawien gab. Damit ist die Liste der aus dem Ausland erhaltenen finanziellen Hilfen noch nicht erschöpft. Besonders auch die italienische Industrie scheint sich mehr und mehr bereit zu finden, für bestimmte Lieferungen langfristige Zahlungsströme einzuräumen.

### Höher Reisendenz aus dem Fremdenverkehr

Nach einer Vorfälleinführung der jugoslawischen Nationalbank betrugen die Durchschnittszahlen Jugoslawiens aus dem Fremdenverkehr im ersten Halbjahr 1963 10,8 Mill. \$ bzw. 10,1 Mrd. Din. Das sind um 82% mehr als in der gleichen Zeit des Vorjahres und um 186% mehr als in den ersten sechs Monaten 1962.

Jugoslawien wurde im ersten Halbjahr 1963 von über 400 000 ausländischen Touristen besucht. Das bedeutet eine Steigerung von 40% gegenüber Januar bis Juni 1962. Es wurden etwas über 1,9 Mill. Übernachtungen registriert, das sind über 51% mehr als in den ersten sechs Monaten des Vorjahres. Die Besucher aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Österreich waren zahlenmäßig wieder am stärksten vertreten. Besonders aus der Bundesrepublik wurden weitaus mehr Touristen gezählt als im Vorjahr.

In Jugoslawien rechnet man mit einem weiteren Anstieg des Fremdenverkehrs im Jahre 1964, zumal der Bau der Autobahn von Rijeka entlang der adriatischen Küste bis nach Budva rasche Fortschritte macht.

Auslandsche Investoren, darunter vor allem Premierschreineragenturen, können neuerdings Grundstücke zum Bau von Erholungshotellen auf 99 Jahre pachten, was früher nicht möglich war. Ausländische bereits zahlreich ausländische Betriebe bei den zuständigen jugoslawischen Gemeinden Informationen über die Bedingungen anzufragen, unter denen sie eigene Gebäude für ihre Belagerrichtungen errichten könnten. Es soll inzwischen auch bereits zu Verträgen gekommen sein. Insgesamt verspricht man sich von den ausländischen Investitionen eine erhebliche Zunahme der Deviseneingänge im Fremdenverkehr.

### Einfuhr wuchs schneller als Ausfuhr

Der jugoslawische Außenhandel ist in den ersten drei Quartalen 1963 in zahlreichen Warenpositionen angestiegen. Den talfrühesten Aufschwung erlebte sowohl die Ausfuhr als auch die Einfuhr von Nahrungsmitteln. Aber auch der Anstieg der Ausfuhr von bearbeiteten Waren, Maschinen, elektrischen Erzeugnissen, Fahrzeugen und sonstigen Fertigwaren ist bemerkenswert und läßt die Fortschritte Jugoslawiens auf industriellem Gebiet erkennen. Das bezieht sich besonders auf den Maschinenbau, die Elektro-, Fahrzeug- und Schiffbauindustrie. Voraussetzung für diese Entwicklung war eine verstärkte Einfuhr von Investitionsgütern und Rohstoffen, die zu einem erheblichen Teil auf Kredit bezogen wurden. Nach Warengruppen unterwies sich der Außenhandel von Januar bis September wie folgt (in Mill. Din):

|   | Ausfuhr 1962 | Ausfuhr 1963 | Einfuhr 1962 | Einfuhr 1963 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Nahrungsmittel                            | 33 124       | 43 259       | 33 061       | 49 762       |
| Getränke und Tabak                        | 5 906        | 6 589        | 1 028        | 1 826        |
| Rohstoffe                                 | 20 407       | 24 033       | 31 550       | 37 485       |
| Brennstoffe u. Schmiermittel              | 2 600        | 3 458        | 9 272        | 10 133       |
| Tierische und pflanzliche Felle           | 161          | 28           | 3 965        | 3 036        |
| Chemische Erzeugnisse                     | 4 818        | 5 350        | 16 502       | 22 271       |
| Bearbeitete Waren                         | 32 358       | 37 361       | 38 040       |              |
| Maschinen, Fahrzeuge, elektr. Erzeugnisse | 32 610       | 33 754       | 66 494       | 67 708       |
| Sonstige Fertigwaren                      | 9 925        | 14 230       | 6 520        | 6 830        |
| Sonstige Ein- und Ausfuhr                 | 106          | 246          | 76           | 24           |
| Insgesamt                                 | 142 015      | 168 309      | 204 303      | 237 123      |

### Handel mit den EWG-Ländern gestiegen

In regionaler Hinsicht war der jugoslawische Außenhandel weiterhin hauptsächlich europäisiert. Im ersten Halbjahr 1963 ergibt sich für die europäischen Handelspartner folgendes Bild (in Mrd. Din):

|                               | Ausfuhr 1962 | Ausfuhr 1963 | Einfuhr 1962 | Einfuhr 1963 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EWG-Länder                    | 23,4         | 37,3         | 30,8         | 51,5         |
| EFTA-Länder                   | 14,3         | 13,7         | 10,0         | 10,3         |
| Übrige westeuropäische Länder | 1,8          | 2,6          | 4,5          | 3,2          |
| Westeuropa insges.            | 39,4         | 53,6         | 59,4         | 65,0         |
| Osteurop. Länder              | 19,5         | 27,6         | 25,8         | 28,1         |
| Europa insges.                | 58,9         | 81,2         | 85,2         | 93,1         |
| Jug. Gesamt-außenhandel       | 86,5         | 106,7        | 133,7        | 158,1        |

Der Außenhandel mit den EWG-Ländern hat also im ersten Halbjahr 1963 gegenüber der gleichen Zeit des Vorjahres bedeutend zugenommen, dagegen war mit den EFTA-Ländern rückläufig. Der Warenverkehr mit den Ostblockländern ist in der Vergleichszeit ebenfalls angestiegen. Die Aufstellung läßt deutlich erkennen, daß das Schwerkraft des jugoslawischen Güterverkehrs in Europa liegt.

Der jugoslawische Außenhandel mit den Ländern Europas wuchs im ersten Halbjahr 1963 erheblich, wie folgende Tabelle zeigt (in Mill. Din):

|                    | Jug. Ausfuhr 1. Hj. 1962 | Jug. Einfuhr 1. Hj. 1963 |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Belgien            | 717                      | 597                      |
| Dänemark           | 1 054                    | 1 451                    |
| Frankreich         | 257                      | 1 499                    |
| BR Deutschland     | 8 000                    | 11 007                   |
| Frankreich         | 1 735                    | 1 726                    |
| Griechenland       | 1 073                    | 1 557                    |
| Großbritannien     | 7 109                    | 6 548                    |
| Italien            | 12 309                   | 23 180                   |
| Niederlande        | 627                      | 774                      |
| Österreich         | 3 581                    | 3 724                    |
| Polen              | 6 970                    | 6 708                    |
| Portugal           | 1 710                    | 551                      |
| Rumänien           | 1 987                    | 1 663                    |
| Schweden           | 972                      | 993                      |
| Schweiz            | 4 375                    | 4 762                    |
| SFRJ               | 1 304                    | 2 980                    |
| Ischischeslawakien | 1 991                    | 1 167                    |
| Ungarn             | 2 375                    | 10 222                   |
| UdSSR              | 713                      | 592                      |
| Übriges Europa     | 58 919                   | 81 150                   |
| Europa insgesamt   | 86 515                   | 106 709                  |

Jugoslawien führte demnach im ersten Halbjahr 1963 für über 22,2 Mrd. Din mehr Waren nach Europa aus als in der gleichen Zeit des Vorjahres. Der Export hat sich besonders nach Italien, der UdSSR und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland stark erhöht. Dennoch ist man in Jugoslawien mit dem Ergebnis des Exports in die Bundesrepublik noch unzufrieden.

Stark erhöht hat sich dagegen die Einfuhr aus Frankreich, Großbritannien und der UdSSR, aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ist sie jedoch zurückgegangen. Auffallend vermindert hat sich insgesamt der Warenverkehr mit der UdSSR.

### Zahlreiche Kredite an Entwicklungsländer

Angesichts von den USA, die als Lieferant an wesentlichen militärischen Gütern nach Jugoslawien, das in der Zeit vom Januar bis September 1963 64,8 Mrd. (Vergleichszeit 62,3 Mrd.) Din umsetzte, wurde in erster Linie durch die großen Darlehen aus den USA verursacht. Hier beträgt das jugoslawische Defizit allein fast 30,9 Mrd. Din. Die Auswirkung ist aber in diesem Fall nicht so sehr belastend, da die amerikanischen Lieferungen, die hauptsächlich aus Nahrungsmitteln und Rohstoffen bestehen, unter besonders günstigen Kreditbedingungen erfolgen.

Andererseits gewährte aber Jugoslawien zahlreiche Kredite an Entwicklungsländer, um es diesen zu ermöglichen, Ausrüstungen in Jugoslawien zu beschaffen. So erhielten u. a. Indonesien 8,7 Mill. \$ für den Bau eines großen Damms, der Sudan 1 Mill. \$ für die Beschaffung von Maschinen für eine Zementfabrik, Mali 1 Mill. \$ für eine Öl- und Gesteinsverarbeitungslinie in der Ortschaft Bamako. Weitere jugoslawische Kredite wurden an Äthiopien für die Beschaffung einer kompletten Mechanisierung eines neuen Bergwerks bewilligt. Äthiopien erhielt 10 Mill. \$ für den Bau einer äußeren Wasserkraft und anderer Objekte. Syrien erhielt einen jugoslawischen Kredit von 3 Mill. \$ für den Bau von drei Brücken über den Euphrat auf Chana baut auf finanzieller und technischer Hilfe Jugoslawiens den Hafen Sokondi aus, schließlich wurden Tansania 10 Mill. \$ für den Kauf verschiedener Investitionsgüter und Bolivien 5 Mill. \$ für die Beschaffung von Investitionsgütern aus Jugoslawien gewährt. Auch diese Aufstellung ist nicht vollständig, zeigt jedoch die Bemühungen Jugoslawiens, in den Entwicklungsländern wirtschaftlichen Fuß zu fassen. Man befürwortet in Belgrad auch die Zusammenarbeit jugoslawischer Unternehmen mit Firmen westlicher Länder bei Entwicklungsprojekten.

כרטיס תנועת התיק מס. 107, 108

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בלגרד, ג' בסיון תשכ"ד  
14 במאי 1964

287

י.ב. 950.1

י"ב 105.1

אל : הקב"ש

הציר בבלגרד

הנדון: הגיבות 20 שנה לשרותי הבטחון היוגוסלביים

בהחילה שנות הארבעים כתב שלום רוזנפלד ב"המשקיף" בטור שלו  
"על חודו של עט" את המשפט הבא:

"במדינה חופשית כאשר מצלצל פעמון הדירה ■■■ 5 לפנות בוקר,  
חרי זה רק החלבן . . ."

כחוצאת מכך נטגר "המשקיף" ע"י העוזר הכריטי ל- 8 ימים.

נזכרתי בספור זה כשקראתי אתמול חלק מהפרסום שנעשה לכבוד  
הגיבות 20 שנה לייסוד שרותי הבטחון הפנימיים ובו הסברים איזה  
שרות דמוקרטי, פרוגרסיבי וכו' וכו' הנהו.

הייתה הגיבה גדולה בנוכחות שגן הנשיא רנקוביץ ובתשתמות  
אפנים.

אמרת השרות נחקבלת אצל מיטו ובסביבה זו הוחלפו נאומים.

קרדל, נשיא הפרלמנט, השוחה כעת בצ'כיה שלח לשרות מכרז  
כריכה ארוך. אבל הגדיל לעשות חבר הסוליסטבירו היוגוסלבי ואחד  
האידאולוגים המרכזים של המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית,  
ו"ר ולדימיר בקריץ', שפרטס כ"בורבה" מאמר ארוך על חשיבות השרות  
בעבר כהווה ובעתיד. וכמובן, כפרקטיסט טוב, לא חסך עמל וחביא  
אמנות מפרקט ואנגלס, שלא רוקא בדיוק מוכיחים, אבל הטאמין יוכל  
להכין ■■■ פילו ■■■ הבינו כבר אז חשיבותו של שרות הבטחון במשטר  
פרוגרסיבי.

ברגע הראשון נראה כל זה פוזר אבל, אולי זו צורה כיצד להזכיר  
לקהל הרחב דברים שעלולים לשכוח בחקופת "דור האספרטו".

ב ב ר כ ה ,

אברהם יודון

העוקן מנחל מזא"ר



בלגרד, כ"ב בכסלו תשכ"ה  
27 בנובמבר 1964

1051

892

יוג. 2. 105

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאח : א. קרנון

הנדון: יחסי המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית  
עם יתר המפלגות הקומוניסטיות

המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית פרסמה דו"ח לקראת  
הועידה השמינית שלה ובו ניתן לראות השלמה יוגוסלבית, בלי  
סענות, עם עובדת סילוקו של כרושצ'וב.

אומר הדו"ח:

"ההפתחות יחסי יוגוסלבית - ברה"ט בשמחים הפוליטיים,  
הכלכליים והתרבותיים אשרה ~~ה~~ הדעה, כי: "חלוקי דעות, בנקודות  
מסוימות, אינן חייבות לפגוע בשיתוף פעולה ובקשרי ידידות בין  
שתי המדינות והמפלגות".

שיתוף הפעולה עם המפלגה הקומוניסטית הסובייטית הודק  
הודות לפגישות בין טיסו ומנהיגי המפלגה אחרים וכין הנציגים  
הראשיים של הועד המרכזי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית הסובייטית בשנות  
1962, 1963 ו-1964.

נא שים לב לניסוח העדין. הפגישות אליהן מהכוונים בראש  
וראשונה, הן פגישות טיסו - כרושצ'וב ב-1962, 1963 ו-1964.

כמו-כן מצוין הדו"ח אה המגע עם המפלגות הקומוניסטיות  
השונות ומחלק אותן לשלוש קבוצות:

קבוצה ראשונה - שאחז חודשו היחסים או הורחבו, והן:  
איטליה, צרפת, אוסטריה, בלגיה;

קבוצה שנייה - שאחז קוימו קשרים: אנגליה, הולנד ואיטלנד;

קבוצה שלישית - שאחז מקיימים מגע או מחלימים חומרי: קנדה,  
ישראל, מאוריטיוס.

הדו"ח מסיים ~~ה~~ הסבר מדוע המפלגה הקומוניסטית הסינית  
סרבה לקיים מגע עם היוגוסלבים.

רצ"ב התמצית כפי שהיא התפרסמה כ"טאניוב".

ב ב ר כ ה,  
אברהם קרנון



## COOPERATION -

Belgrade, November 21, Tanjug. A report of the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia, to be submitted to the league's 8th congress underlines that the league of communist of Yugoslavia has initiated and adopted all proposals leading to stronger equal cooperation between the league of communists of Yugoslavia and other communist parties.

In this part of the report, pertaining to cooperation with communist parties, it is said that the development of fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR in the political, economic and cultural fields has affirmed the view that "differences on some points should not affect friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and parties".

It was assessed that cooperation with the Soviet communist party was essentially helped by meetings between the secretary general of the Yugoslav league of communists, Tito, and other league's leaders, with the leading representatives of the central committee of the Soviet communist party in 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Assessed also as fruitful were the meetings and talks with the top party leaders of the united workers' party of Poland, Hungarian revolutionary socialist party, Rumanian workers party, communist party of Czechoslovakia, Bulgarian communist party and the united socialist party of Germany.

The league of communist of Yugoslavia continued, expanded or renewed relations with a number of communist and workers parties in West-European countries in the period between the two congresses. The report also indicates contentful relations with the communist parties of Italy, Belgium, France, Austria and of other countries. It ~~was~~ ~~it~~ stressed that particularly intensive and contentful ~~was~~ cooperation with the communist party of Italy and particularly underlined was this year's visit to Yugoslavia of ~~a~~ Italian communist party delegation led by the late Palmiro Togliatti.

It is added that the league of communists of Yugoslavia maintained contacts also with the communist parties of Great Britain and the Netherlands, ~~was~~ with the united socialist party of Iceland.





Relations were renewed and promoted ~~with~~ with the communist parties of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, India and Morocco.

The league of Yugoslav communists maintains contacts of exchanges in formation materials also with the communist parties of Canada, Israel and Mauritius.

The leadership of the communist party of China rejected every cooperation with the league of communists of Yugoslavia, the report of the central committee says, "with regard to existence of different views and practice in numerous basic questions of the contemporary struggle for peace and socialism", it is said further on, "the leadership of the communist party of China not only has not held a principled discussion on those questions, but incessantly developed an irresponsible slanderous campaign against the league of communists of Yugoslavia and the socialist Yugoslavia with the aim to undermine reputation of Yugoslavia as a consistent champion of peaceful active coexistence and cooperation on an equal footing between all socialist and progressive forces in the world, and as an active fighter against imperialism and colonialism in all aspects".

Under the influence of the leadership of the communist party of China leaderships of some other communist parties also joined this campaign.

It is underlined that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia has pointed to the character of those manifestations and to adverse consequences of the policy of dogmatic, conservative and hegemonistic forces. It is noted that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia was of the view that unprincipled compromises are nonpermissible concerning principled, essential questions of the international workers movement.

"By developing fruitful relations and cooperation on an equal footing with all communist parties, workers and progressive movements in the world, which want such a cooperation. The league of communists of Yugoslavia gives its contribution to the achievement of unity and consolidation of progressive movement in the world", the report concludes.

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It is added that the league of communists of Yugoslavia maintained contacts also with the communist parties of Great Britain and the Netherlands, and with the united socialist party of Iceland.



Relations were renewed and promoted [redacted] with the communist parties of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, India and Morocco.

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Under the influence of the leadership of the communist party of China leaderships of [redacted] other communist parties also joined this campaign.

It is underlined that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia has pointed to the character of those manifestations and to adverse consequences of the policy of dogmatic, conservative and hegemonistic forces. It is noted that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia [redacted] of the view that unprincipled compromises are nonpermissible concerning principled, essential questions of the international workers movement.

"By developing fruitful relations [redacted] cooperation on an equal footing with all communist parties, workers and progressive movements in the world, which want such a cooperation. The league of communists of Yugoslavia gives its contribution to the achievement of unity and consolidation of progressive movement in the world", the report concludes.

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The Board of Directors of the company is composed of  
members who are qualified to manage the company's  
affairs and to represent the interests of the  
shareholders.

The Board of Directors is authorized to  
manage the company's business and to  
exercise all the powers and authorities  
of the company, subject to the control  
of the shareholders.

The Board of Directors is also authorized  
to make any and all contracts, leases,  
agreements, and arrangements that may be  
necessary for the company's business.

The Board of Directors is further authorized  
to make any and all decisions, resolutions,  
and recommendations that may be necessary  
for the company's business.

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to make any and all decisions, resolutions,  
and recommendations that may be necessary  
for the company's business.





LEGATION D'ISRAEL

ש מ ר

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, כ"ד בחשוון תשכ"ח  
30 באוקטובר 1964

יוג. 105.4

6. XI. 1964

753

105-1

אל מנהל מזא"ר

בזה : א. קדרון

חברות הקומוניזם והדת

הר א. קדרון, חתום על שם מנהל

לקראת קונגרס ח-8 של המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית, שיפתח ב-7 בדצמבר השנה, חומצו "ניירות עבודה" ומחשבות לחאים לדיון.

הניירות האלה גרמו לבלבול לא קטן בקרב השכבה הבינונית והנמוכה של מזכירי הסניפים (בעוד ארטיקל על זה הדיבור בהזדמנות קרובה), אבל סעיף אחד עורר תשומת לב בעתונות העולמית.

בטיוטת לדיון נאמר:

"ההוראה, האומרת שהשתייכות למפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית אינה ניתנת להתאחד עם פעילות דתית - הוראה זו לא נכללה בטיוטת".

באו הפרשנים, וביניהם סופר "לה-מונד" כאן, ופרשו המשפט חנ"ל "כהוכחה" שאין המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית אוסרת על חבריה לעסוק בדת.

אמנם הפרשנות הזאת לא פורסמה בעתונות היוגוסלבית, אבל - כפי הנראה - זו עשתה לעצמה כנפיים ברחבי המדינה עד שהשבועון "קומוניסט", השבועון האידיאולוגי של המפלגה, נאלץ לצאת במאמר ארוך ולחסידי לנבוכים בשאלה זו, שהמשפט חנ"ל לא הובן כראוי.

המאמר, כאמור, ארוך מאד, אבל המשפט הסופי, שמודגש ברור בהחלט: "מי שחבר במפלגה הקומוניסטית אינו יכול להיות דתי". נקודה.

ב בר כ ה,

אברהם קדרון

ש מ ר





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בלגרד, ד' בשבת השכ"ה  
9 בדצמבר 1964

יוג. 2. 105

948

אל : מנהל מזה"ר

מאח : א. קדרון

הנדון: האיבר היוגוסלבי והמפלגה הקומוניסטית

המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית מונה במיליון חברים (למען הדיוק: 1,031,000); אולם ביניהם רק 87 אלף "עובדי חקלאות". באם נזכור שכמחצית האוכלוסיה (כ-10 מיליון) הם תושבי האזורים הכפריים - נראה מספרם במפלגה כאפסי ביותר.

לפני זמן-מה התגב בעתון "בורבא" - עתון המפלגה - סיפורו של כתר גדול, מבוסס, ובו 2,000 תושבים. ביניהם רק 30 (שלושים) חברים בסניף המקומי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית.

ומי הם אותם 30 החברים?

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 3 חשמלאים   | 8 שוטרים |
| 4 מנסיונרים | 5 מורים  |
| 6 מועלים    | 4 פקידים |

ואף איבר אחד.

ניסה העתונאי לערוך משאל בקרב הכפרים לסיבת אי-השתייכותם למפלגה. כל אלה שנשאלו השיבו, כולם כאחד, ש- "הם מאד מעריכים את המפלגה ותמקידה, אבל מאחר והם עובדים כ-18 שעות ביממה, אין זמנם סגוי להקדיש עצמם למפלגה".

הצעותיו של העתונאי היו, כמובן, שעל המפלגה להגביר את מסע החסברה שלה בקרב האיכרים.

אבל למעשה נשאר האיבר היוגוסלבי, כמו בודאי האיבר ברוב ארצות העולם, אינדיבידואליסטי ועקשן שהמפלגה הקומוניסטית מהווה בשבילו הגוף האחרון שאליו הוא יהיה מוכן להצטרף מרצונו החופשי.

ושליטי המפלגות הקומוניסטיות לא הצליחו "להתגבר" על בעיה זו. מדוע?

אולי זה נובע מכך שמארקס לא סימל בבעיה החקלאית?

ב ב ר כ ה,

אברהם קדרון



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